Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 34 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Alarming Turn In Pope's Health

"End Of War In Spain" Talks

But President Azana Keeps Mum

Franco Forces Reach Frontier, But Italians To Withdraw: Rebels Prefer Monarchy

PARIS, February 9.

THE TREND OF GENERAL REACTION TO THE EVENTS IN SPAIN IS INDICATED IN THE FACT THAT THE LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW "THE END OF WAR" ARE ALREADY BEING DISCUSSED.

Italians To Withdraw

THE FACT THAT GENERAL FRANCO WITHHELD THE ITALIANS FROM ADVANCING TO THE FRENCH FRONTIER IS PARTICULARLY NOTICED AND WHILE M. LEON BERARD IS GIVEN MUCH CREDIT FOR IT. THE DEDUCTION IS DRAWN THAT A WITHDRAWAL OF ITALIAN TROOPS WILL FOLLOW A FRANCO VICTORY.

Rebels Prefer Monarchy

NATIONALIST LEADERS ARE ALSO STATED TO PREFER MONARCHY TO A TOTALITARIAN REGIME.

Azana Keeps Mum

PRESIDENT AZANA ON HIS ARRIVAL THIS MORNING FROM GENEVA REFUSED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AND LEFT THE STATION, PRECEDED AND CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY POSSES OF UNIFORMED POLICE.

SPANISH EMBASSY DENIES IT

The Spanish Republican Embassy denies that there is any truth in the rumours (not issued by Reuter) that Gen. Miaja and representatives of France are already negotiating with a view to the conclusion of an armistice.

AZANA'S VISITORS

President Azana is staying at the Embassy and had a long talk with the Ambassador in the morning and later received Senor Espla, a former Minister, and Senor Fernandez Clerigo, Vice-President of the Cortes.

A Perpignan message says:—

The military household of Senor Azana, who is at present in Paris, left here in official cars this morning for Hendave. It is stated here that they are making for Nationalist Spain.

LATER

Ten officers of President Azana's military household left here in the morning for Hendaye, where they are expected to cross into Nationalist Spain late in the afternoon. They include Gen. Sarabia, Chief of the Household, Admiral Matz and Col. Jimene Zorge.

"DELAY IS HARMFUL"

"Le Petit Parisien" says that despite Republican leaders' declarations to the contrary, it seems that the resistance in Madrid-Valencia Zone must be abandoned. The dispatch of a diplomatic agent to Burgos is now logical and it would be useless, even harmful to delay it.

"L'Epoque" says that more France delays the recognition of Gen. Franco the more will they risk and lose.

NAZI CHARGE

A Berlin message says:—

"Diplomatic intervention" is the complaint made in the Press at the reported British and French mediation in Spain.

"Volkischer Beobachter" the official organ of the Nazi party says that it is obvious that an attempt is being made to "frustrate a victorious peace in Gen. Franco's favour". London and Paris are acting from "considerations of purely Power politics,

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Sardar's Letter To Subhas

Developments In Case Of Mass Resignations Of Rightists

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

IT IS NOW LEARNT THAT A LETTER FROM SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, BELIEVED TO CONTAIN A COMMUNICATION REGARDING HIS FUTURE ASSOCIATION WITH THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, WAS RECEIVED AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT THIS AFTERNOON. REFERENCES TO THE POSITION OF OTHER MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE ARE ALSO BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE LEITER.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose leaves Gaya to-morrow night, and after attending the Gaya District Political Conference is due back in Calcutta on the morning of 11th instant.

It is considered probable that in view of the importance which is attached to the communication, the contents of it will be telegraphed to Mr. Bose at Gaya.

Those in close touch with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose believe that in view of this communication, Mr Bose may decide to postpone his proposed visit to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

Well-informed political circles express the opinion that in the event of resignations being submitted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Maulana Azad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the dissolution of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee would follow automatically. Its functions would in that case have to be discharged by the Congress President, till the formation of the next Working Committee.

The view is held that should a majority of the members of the Working Committee resign, the Congress President will have to dissolve that body also and assume the role of a "Dictator" till the opening of the next Congress session and draft the official resolutions which would normally be the function of the Working Committee.—A. P.

CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS CANNOT KEEP 'MUM'

Mahatma, Sardar And Jawahar Warn British Authorities

Says Jawahar

WE ARE AT THE DOOR OF BIG CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, February 9.

Presiding over a mass meeting this evening, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru opened his States campaign in Purushottamdas Park.

Several thousands gathered to hear Pandit Nehru's first public speech, wherein he tore to tatters the arguments of the opponents of the States peoples movement.

Pandit Nehru in a telling speech told the audience, "We are at the door of a big crisis and we must be ready to face it. You have read Gandhiji's statements. Gandhiji is the thermometer of the country and you can see for yourself whether the temperature of the country is rising or falling"

GAME EXPOSED

Pandit Nehru said that it was preposterous to tell people that the Government was observing the sanctity of treaties with the Princes of India. In Europe, the British Government had acquired notoriety for breaking treaties and pledges. It suited their purpose to break these treaties in Europe, because they were always broken to the disadvantage and prejudice of freedom-loving and democratic countries.

In India, they made a fetish of these treaties in favour of oppo-

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

LEADERS TALK OF CRISIS

Congress Cabinets And States People's Struggle

"The Paramount Power says that if Indian States are in danger, it is prepared to go to their aid with its Army and other resources.

To this, the Congress reply is that if the subjects of Indian States are in distress the Congress with all the resources at its command is ready to go to their rescue, as it behoves that great national organisation.

The Congress Governments would not keep mum when the neighbouring States carried in 'goondaism'.

—SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

"Our fight for swaraj [illegible] would be a short one. The whole of India Congress Ministries were seriously co-operating with the British Government to some extent. But co-operation and fight could not go together. We cannot shake the same hand in one tract of the country that smites us in another. The effect of this movement will be felt by Congress Ministries. We are at the door of a big crisis and we shall have to face it".

—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

"The more I think of what is happening in the States in India I see nothing but a dark future for this unhappy land if the Paramount Power remains a helpless witness of the tragedy that is being enacted in the Princes India. For what is happening in Rajkot and Jaipur is but a sample of what is going to happen presently in the other States".

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Sardar Assures

STATES PEOPLE OF CONGRESS SUPPORT

The Paramount Power says that if the Indian States are in danger it is prepared to go to their aid with its Army and other resources.

To this the Congress reply is that if the subjects of the Indian States are in distress, the Congress with all the resources at its command is ready to go to their rescue, as it behoves that great national organisation.

These were a few of the salient [illegible] an impassioned speech [illegible] at a meeting held under the auspices of the Limbdi Praja Mandal at Hirabag, Bombay, on Thursday night to protest against the repressive policy of the Limbdi State authorities and the recent atrocities perpetrated by 'supposed' dacoits on innocent members of the Praja Mandal.

The meeting was attended by over 5,000 people, who for want of accommodation stood in the streets and heard the speech relayed through loudspeakers.

Mr. Bhagwandas Harakchand, who presided, addressing the audience observed: "If there is anyone, who can handle the colossal problem of the Kathiawar States, it is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. We, therefore, lay our implicit trust in him and entrust him with our affairs and we have no doubt that he will lead us to success."

Mr. Bhikabhai Kothari followed giving a brief sketch of the history of Limbdi State and a graphic account of the present disturbing events therein.

The Sardar then addressing the meeting said: "We had expected that if the Rajkot struggle was prolonged the autocratic power of the Kathiawar States would have been simply crushed. Realising this the Thakore agreed to come to a settlement. But later other counsels prevailed upon him and he defiantly broke his solemn promises. Now, we have resumed the fight and we will wage it till the Ruler is brought to terms. This second struggle will result in wiping off the petty Princes of Kathiawar."

RESIDENT TO BLAME.

Continuing he said:

"To-day the virtual ruler of Kathiawar is the Resident, Mr. Gibson. In his hands the Princes are moulded like mere wax. They are not at all worried about the just demands of their subjects. Their sole concern is to please the Resident. If they were to grant Responsible Government, then the Resident would be powerless; but our Princes are such that rather than yield to the claims of the subjects, they ungrudgingly carry out every 'hukum' of the Paramount Power, thereby bringing sure ruin upon their own heads."

The Sardar was definite that the moment the Paramount Power left the Princes free to compose differences with the people of their States, the present agitation would be over in, no time.

The Princes feel that the Paramount Power will support them till the last. The time is sure to come when even the help of the Paramount Power will be of no

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

PEACE MISSION TO SARDAR

Efforts Of Porbandar Dewan For Rajkot Problem

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

It is definitely understood that Mr. Ranchhoddas Patwari, Dewan of Porbandar, and those of some other States of Kathiawar will see Sardar Patel on Rajkot issue to bring out an honourable solution for amicable settlement. Mr. Patwari is here since two days. Further it is learnt he will also see Gandhiji, when Gandhiji arrives at Bardoli and narrate the development at Rajkot.

DISPOSITIONS.

Darbar Gopaldas leaves to-day for Bombay to consult Sardar Patel on Limbdi affairs.

Mrs. Bhakti Laxmi is not leaving for Rajkot but going to Limbdi to-morrow morning according to Sardar's instructions and Miss Mrudulaben Sarabhai is leaving for Rajkot to-morrow.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS

BRUSSELS, February 9.

The Cabinet resigned after M. Spaak received three Liberal members of the Cabinet, who expressed the party's opposition to Dr. Marten's appointment.—Reuter.

REPEATED HEART-ATTACKS

Outlook On Pope's Health Regarded Bad

ROME, Feb. 9.

The Pope went into a dead faint after lunch, following a fresh heart-attack lasting between 30 to 40 minutes.

The Pope was immediately carried to bed and is now sleeping, but the outlook is regarded as bad.

Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, mentioned as the next Pope, has arrived at Rome to-day.

Just before the attack, it became known that it was thought that the Pope's condition is such that he will be unable to take part in the ceremonies on Feb. 12 when the Pontifical Mass for the anniversary of his coronation was due to be observed. His indisposition had persisted, despite resting in the past few days.

UNABLE TO SPEAK LATER.

The Pope had a further heart attack at 8-30 p.m. He is now unable to speak. The worst is feared.—Reuter.

LATEST ABOUT POPE

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Although no medical bulletins are being issued, it is reported that the Pope is suffering from cardiac asthma and bronchial pneumonia.—Reuter.

Arab Delegates Make Up Differences

Nashashibis To Participate In Palestine Conference Discussions

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is understood that the differences between the two Palestinian Arab sections have been overcome.

NASHASHIBI DELEGATES

It is reported two Nashashibi delegates will participate in the talks together with the main Arab Higher Committee delegation. One of the delegates chosen is not yet in England, but the other will attend the afternoon's meeting.

NASHASHIBI DELEGATES

It is now confirmed that an agreement has been reached between two sections of the Arab delegations in London. The two sections will form a single delegation. The Nashashibi Party will be represented by Ragheb Bey Nashashibi and Mr. Yacoub Farraj. Vice-President of the Defence [illegible] Mr. Farraj is also the head of the Greek Orthodox community in Palestine. Urgent summons has been sent to him to come to London.

KING INFORMED

Mr. MacDonald, who has taken a prominent part in the Palestine negotiations, had an audience with the King this afternoon and informed His Majesty of the latest situation.—Reuter.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE DELEGATES

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A picturesque scene was presented by the arrival of Arab Delegates at St. James Palace for the first Palestine discussions. The Egyptian delegation was wearing European dress, followed by Yemen representatives in white turbans and green sashes, wearing the customary daggers, while the leader, Prince Al Hussein, wore the famous golden Scimitar. Next came Prince Feisul, heading the Saudi Arabians in long embroidered gold robes and traditional flowing head dress. Raghebey Nashashibi was indisposed and was unable to attend. Hence the Defence Party was not represented at the first meeting.

The Conference began at 17-10. —Reuter

British Govt. To Open Discussion By Comments On His Speech

LONDON, Feb. 8.

To-day has been a day of comings and goings between the two Arab parties A significant feature has been that direct contact has been established between them. The conversations began in the morning when Alimaher Pasha, and Fuad Hamsa Bey called on the Nashashibi, delegates, and had an hour's talk with them. The Nashashibi representatives then called on Emir Faisal at his hotel.

The Arab Princes and the heads of the states, who are attending the Palestine conferences were the guests of honour at a reception by the Arab centre in Hyde Park Hotel this evening.

Mr. MacDonald, Lord Zetland, Lord Dufferin and a number of House of Commons members were

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

HENSHAW SETS UP NEW RECORD

LONDON, February 9.

Airman Henshaw arrived at Gravesend at 13-51 hours beating the London to Cape and back record by 30 hours 45 minutes. The time taken was four days 10 hours and 15 minutes against five days. 17 hours taken by flying officer Clouston and Mrs. Kirby Green in 1937.

When lifted from the small single-engined Percial Mewgull aircraft, wherein he won the King's Cup Air Race last year Henshaw's face was covered with blood from bleeding nose. He was exhausted and unable to stand but recovered after a hot drink and managed to say "thank you very much for the wonderful reception" to the cheering crowd.

He was taken to the Customs and then drove off with his father. —Reuter.

MERCEDES BENZ NEW RECORD

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

Caracciola, German motoring ace, drove three litre Mercedes Benz on special stretch of Dessaubitterfeidt Autobahn at a speed of 248.28 miles per hour over a mile flying start and 247.46 over flying kilometre beating the existing international Class 'D' records by 93.84 and 92.33 respectively. The records were previously held by G. Furmanik (Italy).

Caracciola also created records for mile and kilometre standing start with 127.112 and 109.36 miles respectively. Furmanik previously held these with 102.86 and 94.73 respectively.—Reuter.

C. P. MINISTER OFFERS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA

NAGPUR.

The Hon. Mr. Bharuka, Minister for Industries, C.P. and Berar, has offered his services for Jaipur Satyagraha when called upon to do so.

A Conference of the Rajasthanis of C.P. and Berar was held at Akola on the 5th, Sunday, and the 6th, Monday, when the Council of Action was formed. Hon. Mr. Biyani and Mr. Jajuji, members of the Council of Action, were present.—"Hitawada."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

"Aurania" reports that she sighted the wreckage of hatch covers and oars near the last reported position of "Larringa." —Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted suitable match, virgin or widow, for a middleaged bachelor working Overseas. Decent income. Knows Gujerati, Mahratti, Hindi, etc. No caste distinction. Apply Box No. 11383, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from qualified Artist for the post of an Assistant in the Arts and Design Department in the grade of Rs. 50-5-75. Preference will be given to those who have special experience in Decorative Art. Please apply with copies of testimonials and specimen to the:—Manager, Calico Mills, P. O. Box 12, Ahmedabad. (10526)

Wanted experienced Travellers for Hosiery Silk goods Cash security 300 essential. Interview only between 3 and 5. C. D. Chuhermal, Outram Road. Navsari Chambers. (11376)

Wanted—for the post of a Manager one intelligent and well-experienced hand for a Sugar Factory in Kenya, Uganda with working knowledge of machinery and general Sugar Technology. Apply stating terms to Seth Muljibhai P. Madhvani Ranavav, Kathiawar and copy to Mr. Natwarlal Thakordas, Maharah Mansion, Sandhurst Road. Bombay. (11370)

Wanted a retired Police Jamadar or a Drill Master physically strong and sympathetic, to look after a mentally depressed gentleman: whole time attention necessary. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to: R. C. Choudhury, C/o Aspinwala & Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (10514)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Foreign return art silk Weaving Master working since long in India wants job write to Box No. 11375, "Bombay Chronicle."

Electrical, mechanical and turbine engineer, immediately available. Long experience as Chief Engineer in mills and power houses. High qualifications and fine references. Box No. 11354, "Bombay Chronicle".

174. BOOKS

Read it free! Come and take free loan for a week of Gambers' famous book "Ideal Marriage." Outsiders write for it. Brijmohan & Co., Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11373)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS for "Constructing 40 feet carriageway of 120 feet road along storm water drain No. 6 between Blocks Nos. 2 and 3 from Marine Drive to Queen's Road Band Stand" will be received in the Office of the undersigned on Monday the 20th February, 1939, upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) and opened on the same day. Approximate cost Rs. 58,000.

Tender forms with specifications may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5|- on any working day up to 4 P.M. (S.T.) (2 P.M. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving tenders.

Each tenderer is required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money, which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank receipt or the Treasury chalan should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money no tender can be considered.

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a total sum of Rs. 3,000 as security deposit.

The right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

(10529)

NOTICE.

DATE of submission of tenders for supplying three low lift Electrically driven drainage Pumping Sets and allied Electrical Gear for the Dariapur Booster Station is hereby extended from 27-2-39 to 20-3-39

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

(10522)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For fully satisfactory solution of all problems connected with the sexual function,....consult Dr. Gambers....India's pioneer sexologist. See or address him at Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11371)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology: Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau; Post Box No. 5532. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11374)

270 PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Bombay Mutual Annexe, Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. (11363)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell "Baking Powder" on Salary or Commission Sample Tin with literature against rupee one only. Address: Manager, Research Institute Opp. Police Lines, Honavar (Kanara). (11385)

Wanted by a progressive Life Insurance Co., agents and organisers with prospects of confirmation as Branch Managers. Apply with credentials No 11377 "Bombay Chronicle."

353. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Metal Wanted.—Big Engineering Firm in Bombay requires 1 1|2" metal about 300 cft. per day. Tender lowest rate. Write to Box No. 10509, "Bombay Chronicle".

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, GUNS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, CARTRIDGES Etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Wearing Apparel, Clothing, Wines and Spirit; Perfumed spirit, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Wireless Goods, Seeds, Cigarette lighters, etc., etc.

In accordance with section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 10th, February 1939 at the above mentioned time at the New Customs House, Bellard Road, the above mentioned unclaimed and confiscated goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & CO.

Begins TO-DAY!

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The famous bunch of little tough Guys invade a Long Island Estate to clip the wings of a social butterfly!

SEE THEM IN THE NEW UNIVERSAL'S Riotous Screen Hit:

Little Tough Guys

"IN SOCIETY"

WITH

MISCHA AUER
MARY BOLAND
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

and

HELEN PARRISH — JACKIE SEARL

In the film, the NEW UNIVERSAL introduces the Latest Dance Craze "THE LAMBETH WALK"

also showing

WALT DISNEY'S COLOUR including 'MUSIC & MODELS'

Reserve Your Seats Early!

Plans Open! 'Phone 20286

New Theatres' BEST MUSICAL:

THE STREET SINGER

in GRAND TWELFTH Week!

MINERVA

Daily: 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

IT'S TRUE

SARASWATI'S HISTORIC SPECTACLE

Directed By: CHOWDHARY

STARRING:

ROSE AND MOTILAL

CENTRAL

FROM SATURDAY

4th Week from TO-MORROW!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 1-45 p.m.

"SERVICE LTD."

Alias

"SEVA SAMAJ"

SAGAR'S FUTURIST DRAMA,

Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

IMPERIAL.

Trade Unions Act At Work

Increase In Number Of Unions Registered

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

An increase in the number of registered trade unions, coupled with a decrease in total and average membership in unions from whom returns were received, and an increase in women membership, recognition for the first time of trade unions as constituencies for election of members to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies—these are some of the facts revealed in the latest Note on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, just published.

Registration under the Act, with the consequent submission of returns, is not compulsory. The note is, therefore, confined to trade unions, which are registered and have submitted returns.

The number of registered trade unions rose during 1936-37 to 296 from 241 in the previous year, all Provinces recording an increase, except the United Provinces and Bihar, where there was no change. The number of trade unions in existence is, however, in excess of those registered. In Bombay, for instance, there were on March 1, 1938, 126 unions with a membership of 108.587 of which only 51 with 92.998 members were registered.

Although the number of unions from whom returns were received, increased from 266 to 228, the membership showed a drop, in round numbers, from 268,000 to 261,000, or by 2.7 per cent; decreases occurred in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces, the remaining provinces showing an increase.

HIGHEST YET RECORDED.

The number of women members, however, increased from 7,309 to 9,025—the highest yet recorded—and now form 3.4 per cent of the recorded membership.

The largest membership, nearly 120.000, was drawn from railway workers, who had 59 unions. The next largest in any single group of industries, barring "miscellaneous"—nearly 29,000—was in 29 unions in the textile industry. Seamen with 8 unions gave a membership of nearly 25,000. Docks and Port Trusts came next with 12 unions and a membership of about 12,000. The next were municipal employees with 22 unions and 11,500 members; printing presses with 14 unions and a membership of about 5,500; tramways with 4 unions and nearly 3,000 members; engineering works with 4 unions and 800 members. In the miscellaneous group there were 76 unions with a membership of about 55,000.

The total income of unions during the year fell from Rs. 5-1/4 lakhs to over Rs. 4-3/4 lakhs, but the balance in hand at the end of the year was nearly Rs. 6-1/4 lakhs, as against over Rs. 5-3/4 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure also decreased from Rs. 6½ lakhs to Rs. 4½ lakhs. Of the total expenditure, Bengal unions alone spent over Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The average income per union was Rs. 2,123 and per member Rs. 1/13/11, as compared with Rs. 2.591 and Rs. 2/2/9 in 1935-36.

INCOME AND ASSETS

As in the previous year, the disparity between the actual income from subscriptions and that which could have accrued on the basis of prescribed membership rates was often marked. In Bombay, for instance, over Rs. 1-3/4 lakhs or 53 per cent. of the assets represent unpaid subscriptions, the two seamen's unions (the National Seamen with over Rs. 1-1/4 lakhs) together being responsible for about Rs. 1½ lakhs of these doubtful assets. Of the 39 unions from whom returns were received, only 5 had collected subscriptions in full. The railway group had the highest proportion of cash assets, while 95 per cent. of the assets of the National Seamen's Union was on paper. This Union naturally lost none of its old members and had no difficulty in enrolling 526 new ones. The practice was also prevalent in some unions of writing off arrears of subscriptions but continuing to keep the defaulting members on the membership rolls in contravention of the rules of their constitutions. The only federation with large financial resources, was the Textile Labour Association. Ahmedabad, which had an income of about Rs. 1½ lakhs and a closing balance of nearly Rs. 1 lakh.

Political funds were maintained by some unions.

Twenty-four unions ceased to exist, or had their certificates of registration cancelled during the year.

Of special importance to unions was the holding of first election under the Government of India Act, 1935, to fill seats allotted to trade unions in the Legislative Assemblies and the recognition of the unions for the purpose.

ECONOMICS OF RESEARCH

How To Get Most Out Of Engines: Railway Board's Plan

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

An extended use of 7,500 broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives, expected to have important practical and financial implications on the railway system of India, will, it is hoped, be made as a result of the detailed researches being carried out by the Railway Board.

Extracting the maximum usage from the rolling stock is one of the major problems on Indian railways. A modern engine costs about Rs. 1,25,000 and the Indian railways own about 7,500 broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives. Suppose each engine runs an average of 5,000 miles per month. A large increase in traffic would be met without any necessity for the purchase of additional power if these engines could be made to run 8,000 miles instead of the assumed 5,000 miles per month. From these figures, it can be seen that the problem will have practical and financial implications of great importance.

POOLING ENGINES.

In the past and to a great extent even to-day, locomotives were operated on "one man, one engine" basis—an engine allotted to each driver. The Geneva conventions in recent years have made rigid rules for giving rest to the driver with the result that the engines have to take as much rest as the drivers under this system. Thus even mail engines could not, ordinarily, be run more than 6,500 miles per month.

A system of pooling, by which the engines are divested of their particular drivers, was, therefore, instituted to exploit fully the machines. Some mail engines are now run over 9,000 miles per month, and experimentally one engine has been run 14,000 miles in one month.

DISEASES OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Locomotives are almost as prone to disease as human beings. Some 500 specific troubles have been classified in the current statistical analyses.

Considerable progress in curing these ailments has been made during the last few years on a number of railways. The G.I.P. took delivery, about 12 months ago, of two powerful experimental engines designed specially for high mileage.

To collect data, estimate and correlate the results of various experiments and to counteract the new and unexpected technical troubles which arise from the experiments, some Railways have installed a special statistical organisation capable of locating troubles with the certainty of a skilled medical practitioner.

As far as bearing troubles are concerned, special methods have been devised by the Railway with the object of keeping all concerned in touch with the progress in a series of special investigations and to co-ordinate the developments. This system of reducing widespread complexity to simplicity is working satisfactorily, but many lakhs of miles will have to be run by the experimental engines before final conclusion are reached. It is hoped that the experimental period for these large scale experiments will end towards the close of 1939.

HEATED BEARINGS.

A passenger will frequently see an engine driver going about the engine putting his hand on the engine bearings. He is doing this to see if they are cool. When the bearings get too heated, the engine may fail and may have to be taken off from the train and another substituted Not only is the usage of engines adversely affected by heated bearings but the safety can be jeopardised by lack of care and inspection of the bearings, in so far as an axle may break and the whole train is liable to be derailed.

Bulletins on diagnostic aspects of the sources of bearing trouble have already been issued by the Railway Board to all the Railways.

Unreliability of rolling stock bearing has been recognized by locomotive engineers as the greatest single obstacle to intensive usage of engines. With the elimination of heated bearings, an important economy could be achieved by releasing more engines for service. The Wedgwood Committee in 1937 recommended full analysis of the problem of hot boxes.

DUST, THE ENEMY.

Suggestions and designs have been made towards the prevention of contamination of bearings by dust and grit. The B. N. R. has evolved the "repackable keep" device. This facilitates the "servicing" of bearings and lowers the cost of periodical attention or "servicing" to the axles.

The E. I. R.'s "Concertina" device offers a solution of the difficult problem of dust-shielding the hubs and wheel bosses of the rolling stock bearings It has been applied to locomotive bogies and trailing trucks and to tenders and carriages and wagons. The "Lip bearing" is another device of that Railway. This can be usefully applied to locomotive tender axles and carriage and wagon axles to lengthen the life of axles materially and reduce lateral wear.

The devices evolved by the Central Standards Office are expected to prove effective in dust-shielding the bearings, preventing ingress of rain water and the water used for washing out the boilers while other refinements are likely to bear fruitful results.

BONDING.

Many other problems have to be solved apart from the contamination of the bearings, for example, the bonding of the bearings. This process consists in lining the bearing with an anti-friction white metal alloy. The white metal which is now usually used has a high tin base, as well as copper and lead—all very expensive metals. Reducing this lining to a minimum thickness, hitherto not possible on Indian locomotives because of excessive wear, will bring it into conformity with bearing lining-practice in other branches of engineering, and effect considerable economies. The bonding of the lining with the shell, if not correctly carried out, gives rise to many troubles.

A committee of metallurgists and chemists has already issued three reports during the last year on this rather complex and allied problem and has almost completed an exhaustive survey of the existing technique of handling non-ferrous metals. The committee is now engaged in evolving recommended practices for the technical staff of Railways. Some of these recommendations are the result of a research conducted by the Metallurgical Inspectorate at Tatanagar.

LUBRICATION.

Oil technologists have yet a great deal to discover about the properties of lubricating oils. Oil is a highly complex compound ranging from greases almost as hard as bricks to the oils familiar to the motorist. The Government Test House at Calcutta have been carrying out researches on behalf of the Railway Board.

Four large scale tests are now in progress. The N. W. R. is using mineral oil; the E. B. R. a mixture of free fatty acid and mineral oil; the G. I. P. mineral oil and blown rape seed oil; and the E. I. R. is using pure castor oil. It would be observed that the pure castor oil is the most expensive while the N. W. R.'s is the cheapest. Rape seed oil—an indigenous product—is showing possibilities for use in the lubrication of the bearings. It is cheaper than castor oil; it is indigenous and its production can be considerably developed in India.

Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya

The 12th anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya was recently celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. Wamanrao Padhye, a well-known musician of Kolhapur. A report of the last twelve years working was read on that occasion which showed what good work the institution has been doing. It is now situated on Girgaum Road and there are on its roll about 250 students receiving institution in vocal and instrumental music as well as the dancing art. Principal Baburao Gokhale pointed out that the Vidyalaya was in need of financial support from the public. Its advisory board consists of such men as Dr. Justice Jayakar. Solicitors Sukthankar and Sabnis. Sardar Mujumdar. Prof. Phatak and ladies likes Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Leelavati Velinkar.

EFFICIENCY OF JUTE PRODUCTION

Indian Central Committee's Programme

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Presiding over the fifth half yearly meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee, Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, said:—

At our first meeting we were concerned to ensure that our research work on the Jute fibre would be closely co-ordinated with the work of the Research Department of the Indian Jute Mills' Association—a body which, as a result of the recent agreement, is now so fully representative of the Jute manufacturing industry. I am glad to say that we have had a full measure of co-operation and indeed one major item of Mr. Nodder's research programme is the result of mutual consultation. It is perhaps a happy augury that, as you have seen in the papers, Indian Jute Mills have received an order for 200 million sandbags from His Majesty's Government, an order which will call for some two lakhs of bales of additional Jute.

SPECIALIST AT WORK

The Jute Specialist has taken up his duties at Dacca and has completed a review of the agricultural work done on Jute during the last thirty years by Mr. Finlow, his collaborators and his successors. The detailed programme of agricultural work is before you. Our aim throughout in planning both technological and agricultural programmes has been to raise the efficiency of jute production since this, in the long run, is the best method of combating increasing competition from possible substitutes and low prices. Improved agricultural methods, and improved strains of jute, should definitely lead to a reduction in the cost of production per maund. Improvement in quality means that users will be able to pay a better price for their raw material and that the field for the use of this important fibre will be extended. Our monthly Bulletin has shown how, in present conditions of world trade substitutes and to a limited extent the production of jute itself in other countries, is leading to keener competition. A great asset of jute has always been its relative cheapness and the best way of holding our own is by raising the efficiency of production and in that manner increasing the profits of the jute grower.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM

The provision of better estimates of jute production presents an extremely difficult problem in agricultural statistics owing to the absence of primary reporting agencies since jute cultivation is mainly limited to the permanently settled provinces. But as a result of the experimental work carried out in 1937 and 1938 we are within sight of a practicable method of ascertaining the areas under jute cultivation with some approach to accuracy.

Nasik Vyayamshala

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail.)

Raj-Ratna Manikrao of Baroda and Swami Kuvalayanand paid a visit to Shri Gulalwadi Vyayam Shala at Nasik when "Manpatras" were offered to them.

In their speeches they expossed satisfaction with the games and physical feets performed by the students of the Institution and declared that the Institution deserves for the support The function ended with 'Vande Mataram'.

DON'T WORSHIP WOMAN SHE IS FRAIL—

IS THE MESSAGE OF ONE UNHAPPY WOMAN — BUT ALL WOMEN ARE NOT UNHAPPY — MEET SOME OF THEM IN:

HUNS PICTURES'

'DEVATA'

IN MARATHI AT

WEST END

From This SATURDAY

इंदु चित्र

Starring:

INDIRA WADKAR
BABURAO PENDHARKAR
and the ENTIRE 'HUNS' TEAM!

A SUPREME RELEASE!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A newly born female child was found lying highly decomposed in a sweeper's lane at Narayan Dhuru Street this morning. Police took charge of it and sent it to the Morgue.

An inquest will be held to-morrow at the Bombay Coroner's court.

A Champiwala at the Esplanade Maidan in the late hours of the night looking for customers two other men, Abdul Rashid Abdul Majid, and Kundan Tirath Ram, his "partners" in the 'business', were the prominent figures in a midnight drama yesterday at Azad Maidan.

It is alleged that the boy, who is absconding, accosted a Parsi who was passing through the Esplanade Maidan and offered him his services. When this was refused and the complainant was proceeding peacefully, the champiwalla followed him surreptitiously, and at a given signal the two other accused whose names are given above, assaulted him and removed cash of Rs. 16 from his pockets. It is alleged that the Champiwala also ransacked the complainant's pockets.

When complainant began to shout for policemen and passers-by ran to the scene of the alleged outrage, the miscreants ran away. Two of them were chased and arrested near Bori Bunder, while the boy is still absconding.

They were remanded into police custody to complete investigations.

TRIED TO IMPERSONATE HIS FATHER?

Harinkant Ramchandra, who was arrested on Tuesday morning on a charge of impersonating his father at Esplanade Polling booth, was ordered to be released on bail for a further period by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The accused was detected in the polling booth on the election day but attempted to run away before being arrested.

Murder Verdict Against Suspect

"The death of Angeline Pereira (20) was due to homicidal stab-wounds inflicted on her abdomen by the suspect Balaram Hari. Accordingly, he ought to be prosecuted on a charge of murder."

This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury today at the inquest over the deceased.

Alleged Murder

Further details were disclosed at the resumed inquest on the body of a 50-year old woman, who is alleged to have been murdered and robbed of her gold ornaments from a lonely room at Sewri Cross lane on January 16.

After recording evidence the Bombay Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—That the death of Sunderabai Bhola were caused by throttling and fracture of vertebral column in the neck.

A rider was added by the jury that on the circumstantial evidence before us we have reason to believe that the suspect Ramsing Jagmohansingh murdered the deceased and therefore we hold that he ought to be tried on the charge of murder.

Rs. 20,000 Case Dismissed

Defendant Not Guilty Of Breach Of Promise

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court in the suit filed by Bai Krishnabai claiming Rs. 20,000 from K. Bhujangrao as damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

His Lordship held on the evidence that the defendant was not guilty of breach of promise.

The plaintiff alleged that on the promise of marriage, the defendant persuaded her to be more intimate with him and seduced her with the result that in October 1936 she was delivered of a child. The defendant, however, did not fulfil his promise of marriage.

JUDGMENT

His lordship in his judgment observed that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was a contract of marriage.

According to the plaintiff, the promise of marriage was made in November or December 1934 and the marriage was agreed to be celebrated within four or five months thereafter.

But, his lordship observed, at no time from 1934 to the time of the birth of the child, was there any insistence by the plaintiff's family on the defendant for the marriage and no reason had been shown to explain this delay.

Even according to the plaintiff's case, the defendant's conduct to her did not suggest the relationship of a fiancee. No presents were given by him. She was never taken to his residence. Nor was the defendant invited to dinner by the plaintiff's family.

The only thing that happened was that the defendant took her out for drives; but even during these drives, the plaintiff admitted, the defendant never attempted to make any overtures which were natural in the case of engaged couples.

On the evidence in the case his lordship was unable to hold that the plaintiff had proved the marriage contract.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. M. P. Laud appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. Parikh appeared for the defendant.

Ceylonese Goodwill Mission to India: Hon'ble Mr. Corea ((Seated 1st from left) Director Rock, (Seated in centre) and Commissioner Kantawala (Seated on extreme right) Ceylon House, Hornby Road Bombay.

Bihar Prepares For Gandhi Meetings

Congress Workers Asked To Concentrate On Organisation Of Volunteer Force

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Brisk preparations are in progress for making the next annual meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, which is to be held sometime in next month in the Brindaban Ashram, Bettih, a complete success.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh meetings and the Exhibition would be arranged in the Brindaban Ashram and Mahatma Gandhi would every day come to Kuarbag at a distance of about 3 miles from Brindaban when a Flag salutation would be held for the Sangh session to address public meetings as there would be no public function in Brindaban itself.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

At a very largely attended meeting of Congressmen there on February 1 it was decided to enrol 1,000 volunteers and to open 10 training centres for the same at different places in the district. Subcommittees of Congress minded persons is to be formed in 10 villages for collection of funds. The Congress workers are to suspend all other activities and to work exclusively for the Sangh meeting.

It was also decided that from the 5th of February, 1939 should be observed as Gandhi 'Mah'. So far Rs. 3,360 has been collected and Rs. 4,000 has been promised.

KHADI CENTRES

All persons coming in the Ashram have to come in khadi. Numerous khadi centres are to be opened to popularise it among the masses

WARDHA SCHEME SCHOOLS

All possible efforts are being made to start the Wardha Scheme Primary Schools in the province by the middle of April, 1939.

True to the Gandhian ideal all care is being taken to avoid unnecessary waste on education. Instead of 'stone walls' and palacial buildings "Tatti" hall with that—ched roof, spacious enough to accommodate as many as 30 students each are being constructed. This is done with a view to keep 'rural touch'. Each of these "Tatti" hall would be allotted 20sq. ft. Besides the hall there would be a Teachers' Cottage and a Store-Room.

The training of the first batch of 61 teachers including a Muslim lady, would be completed on the 6th April and after a rest of about a week they would have to take up their noble mission on the 14th April, 1939 The next course would start from June, 1939.

The scheme would, for the present, operate in 35 centres in the neighbourhood of Brindaban. So far the villagers of 16 villages have offered their lands for the school buildings and the villagers of other villages are also taking keen interest in the scheme.

The question of introducing compulsion in education has been engaging the attention of the authorities concerned and its possibilities are being explored.

The question of hoisting the Tri-colour and the singing of "Bande Mataram" in educational institutions in the province, it is understood, has been seriously engaging the attention of the Bihar Ministry. The Ministry, it is reported, is of the definite opinion that "Bande Mataram" should not be sung and the National Flag should not be hoisted on school buildings, both private and Government, if the Managing Committees of the schools have got no unanimity about it.

The opinion of the Government, it is further reported, is that the National Flag and the National Anthem should not be made at any cost the cause of communal ill-feeling. Those who are still unable or do not like to honour the Tri-colour and the "Bande Mataram" should not be forced to accept them.

Seva Sangh

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran. 8-15 Naant-I-Rasul. 8-20 Mumtaz Qawwal and Party. 8-45 Naghma-I-Tauhid by Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Zohra Jan. 9-25 Mumtaz Qawwal. 9-40 Chandabai. 12-0 noon Sweet Songs. 1-0 p.m. Request Programme. 1-10 Light Medley. 6-10 Mumtaz Qawwal. 6-35 Afzal Husain. 6-45 Zohra Jan. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Listeners' Letters. 8-15 Envy—A Menace to Peace, by Ram Lal Verma. 8-30 Chandabai. 8-50 Afzal Husain. 9-0 Mumtaz Qawwal. 9-50 Chandabai. 10-0 Fear of the Unknown by M A. Rowson.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Chandabai. 6-20 Zohra Jan. 6-40 Instrumental Trio Fhinjhoti. 6-50 Afzal Husain. 7-0 Mumtaz Qawwal. 7-20 Chandabai. 7-30 Zohra Jan. 7-50 Mumtaz Qawwal and Party. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestre Symphonique De Paris. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Suresh Babu of Poona. 12-30 p.m. Ladio Ploglam. 12-45 Zohrabai Ambalewali. 12-55 Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Geography by Principal P. K. Atre. B.A., B.T., T.D., Poona. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Humour, Dalapatram and Navalram, in Gujarati by Jyotindra M. Dave. M.A. 4-15 Current Topics by Miss Kapila Khandwala. 6-0 Master Shridhar. 6-10 Dinamani Gandhi. 6-20 Jaltarang and Flute. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Abdulla. 8-0 Film Review by H. Chattopadhyaya. 8-15 Sumati Daru and Party. 8-25 Suresh Babu. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Sumati Daru and Party. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Film Review. 10-5 'Empress of Britain' Dance Band. 10-40 Quest Hour. Directed by Mena Silas. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 As in Bombay I. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Abdulla. 6-45 String Quartet. 6-55 Dhuns of the Dwindling Day. 7-10 Violin Solo: Lawni. 7-20 N. M. Akkalkotkar. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Abdulla. 10-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Faljaiwanti. 10-25 Suresh Babu. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m Song and Dance Variety. 1-15 Available Market Rates. 1-17 Song and Dance Variety (continued). 1-30 Reading From The Holy Quran. 1-45 Islamic Songs. 2-2 Records. 5-0 For Children. 6-0 Girls And Boys Come Out To Play. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-30 Air Players Present. 8-30 Odsi Variety. 9-0 All Bhatiali. 9-20 Girin Chakravarti. 9-40 Modern Songs. 10-5 Kirtan: Radharani.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres 4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 pm It Might Interest You. 2-5 Religion And Philosophy. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Trings of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Fairy Tales. (Tamil) by Shrimati C. Saraswati. 4-20 Kolattam by the students of the C. G. S., T. P. Koil Street. 5-0 A I R Carnatic Orchestra: Bhupalam. 5-5 T. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vocalist. 5-45 Chorus Songs. 6-0 Shrimati C. S. Rajam, Vocalist 6-30 Marungapuri G. Gopalkrishna Iyer, Violophone. 7-15 The Trivial Mistake, (Tamil) by N. Ramaswami. 7-30 Chanakya. 8-30 Marungapuri G. Gopalkrishna Iyer, Violophone. 9-20 Ultimatum 9-35 R. K. Narayanaswamy, Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 Kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 p.m. As In Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 Kc/s)

5-0 As In Madras 1. 6-0 Orchestral Overture. 6-10 Poultry Farming 6-20 Tarangams. 6-30 As In Madras 1. 9-35 A Classical Concert. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 Kc/s)

5-0 p.m. An Hour With Villagers. 6-10 Recitation from Quran-i-Sharif. 6-25 Munawwar Sultana. 7-0 For Children. 8-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal, Qawwali. 8-15 Man Ki Duniya. 8-45 Records. 9-45 Fateh Ali. 10-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 10-15 Munawwar Sultana.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Hindustani. 6-25 Shamshad Begam: Naat. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Classic Music. Feroze Nizami. 7-35 Shamshad Begam. 7-45 Films, The Documentary. 8-0 Classical Music. 8-20 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-25 Shamshad Begam. 8-45 Music Lesson, 37 By Gayak. 9-0 Papeeche Ka Rag. 9-45 Records 9-50 Current Events. 10-5 Recorded Music.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.).

5-30 p.m. Bismillah and Party of Benares. 5.45 Ghulam Ghaus of Cawnpore. 6-10 Amir-un-Nissa. 6-30 Kumari Bhagwant Kaur. 6-45 Lucknow Orchestra: Mali Gaura Mali Gaura. 6-55 Ghulam Ghaus of Cawnpore. 7-20 Duet. 7-30 Dadras. 8-0 Round Museums in U. P., 3. 8-15 Kumari Bhagwant Kaur. 8-35 Bismillah and Party. 8-45 Records by Request. 9-50 Kumari Bhagwant Kaur. 10-0 Fear of Unknown, by M. A. Rowson. (Relayed from Delhi). 10-15 Ghulam Ghaus of Cawnpore. 10-30 Amir-un-Nissa 10-45 Bismillah and Party.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Calling the Tune. 8-0 Recital by Philip Hiller. 8-15 Band of the Royal Tank Corps (Whareham). 9-0 Students' Songs and Sailor Songs. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Royal Palaces, 2: St. James's Palace.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Exprers	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	23 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

ECONOMY STRENGTH EFFICIENCY

Humeogeneous Pipes

(Hume Pipes of improved quality)

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES:

MINIMUM ABSORPTION TEST.
SEMI DRY CONCRETE MIX.
GREATEST AND UNIFORM DENSITY OF CONCRETE.
ELECTRIC WELDING OF RE-INFORCED CAGES.
GREATER STRENGTH.
MOST IMPERVIOUS.
SPINNING AND VIBRATING PROCESS COMBINED.

PARTICULARS POSTED FREE

Suitable for Water supply, Drainage and Culverts, etc.

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Trust your dentist he says KOLYNOS

Because of its unusual, scientific, safe cleansing action.

Use Kolynos and have sparkling teeth and a flashing smile.

BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS

"Which is the best remedy for Wasting Diseases?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

Angier's Emulsion is widely and successfully used in the treatment of consumption and in all forms of ill-health in which there is loss of weight. Pleasant to take, it promotes appetite, aids digestion and builds up weight and strength.

In addition to its tonic properties, Angier's Emulsion exerts a pronounced soothing, healing action which makes it invaluable for inflammatory and catarrhal affections of the lungs or digestive organs. Angier's Emulsion is strongly recommended for consumption, scrofula, rickets, anæmia, and wasting bowel disorders. If you are run-down, nervous, depressed or convalescent after a serious illness, it is of paramount importance to take a tonic restorative that is recommended by the Medical Profession for building up health, strength and mental vigour. Angier's Emulsion has been such a remedy for over 40 years. Safe, reliable and efficient, it provides a true health-restoring treatment. It has won a splendid reputation throughout India.

The Most Palatable of all Emulsions.

A Doctor writes:—"I may say that Angier's Emulsion is not new to me. I was prescribing it freely 30 years ago when several pulmonary cases were under my care, and I still recommend it."

(Signed)———M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Phakos And Gay Talkie Shape Well

FROM OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT

The following gallops were noted through the week.

MOTKY (Burn) had MAS D'ANTIBES (R. Boy) for company in a rattling ten furlongs spin, KINGSBURY (R. Bell) joining them over the last mile. A smart display with Motky showing to advantage.

GAY TALKIE (Brace) and VANDYKE (M. Khan) went a rousing nine furlongs. Both shaped well, the former having something in reserve at the end.

BOULDNOR (Rook) held MISTRAL (Selby) in a nice pace mile and a furlong gallop.

TICANTO (Selby) moved smartly in the company of SHIPSTOLL (R. Boy) over a brisk mile. Fit horses.

PLAY ON (Meherji) pleased in a half mile spurt.

JUVIGNY (Marrable) went slightly better than GAY LOVER in a good mile burst.

PHAKOS (Rickaby) was always going too well for FLYING ORDERS (Bona) in a dash over six furlongs.

WHO'S WHO (R. Boy) gave a speedy display for seven furlongs.

BOLD ALAN (Rickaby) had NEXUS (Bona) beaten over six furlongs. Former is brilliantly speedy but will not battle.

DANCING COMET (Brace) and JOVIAL PRINCE (R. Boy) went over six furlongs. Former was superior.

ETESSAM (Bond) and BLUE TINSEL (Fitzgerald) traversed a brisk mile. Latter gave a good account of himself.

APPLE JELLY (Orme) and MEDDLESOME (Selby) were sent over six furlongs when the latter finished better.

PANNA PRINCE (Burn) beat KARAWAY (Mendoza) in a nice pace mile gallop. Former has made considerable improvement in recent weeks.

TWAIN (Whiteside) covered a sharply run mile in fine style.

HAREM (Brace) had the better of MANIFOLD (Harding) in a dash over seven furlongs. Both are unreliable customers.

PRESSMAN (Brace) had BIRTHDAY GIFT (Harding) comfortably beaten in a mile gallop on the tan.

MAHARAJA'S CHOICE (Britt) went too well for POM POM (Maxwell) in a run over the seven. He has come on as the result of a recent race.

HOW'S THAT (Britt) beat COLUMN TWO (R. Boy) over six furlongs.

VANITY FAIR (Selby) and MARK YOU (Orme) had a striding pace nine furlongs gallop. They shaped satisfactorily.

PRINCE HILAL (Evans) gave a capital display when sent seven furlongs with SARKHAT (R. Boy) on the tan. Latter has also improved.

SEVENTH HEAVEN (Burn) went six furlongs at a nice pace. He is in grand fettle.

BURGESS (Hutchins) was slightly superior to ASSAF MAHMUD (Evans) when the pair contested a fast run seven furlongs.

RADOUGA (K. Hassan) beat TAQDIR (Sibbritt) easily over six furlongs.

FLIPPANT (Sibbritt) shaped better than PURSUIVANT (Field) in a six furlongs dash.

Note: KNIGHT JILL, ADVANCE VALLENA and WALK OVER.

Fourth Day Of Big Meeting

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Races At Mahalaxmi

Some best performers will line up for The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup, The Rajpipla Gold Cup, The Governor's Cup and The Colaba Cup, on the Fourth Day of the Bombay Big Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday February 11.

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the nine events:—

First Race: 2-0 p.m.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Peeress 9-7; Boat Drill 9-0; Blue Tinsel 9-0; Ironside 8-5; Fanciful 8-0; Tamburlaine 7-12; Osman Pasha 7-7; Vallena 7-7; Miss O. K. 7-7.

* *

Second Race: 2-30 p.m.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

Blanche 9-0; Reformer 8-12; Manik Prasad 8-7; Aziza 8-5; Sarkhat 8-3; Dahman Suri 8-3; Glitter 8-1; Zoolum 8-0; Farhan Pasha 7-7.

* *

Third Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance —1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III & IV.

Maharaja's Choice 9-9; Vandyke 8-7; Cartoon 9-0; Quicksilver 8-0; Rose Marie 9-3; Vanity Fair 8-7; Jayant 8-7; Pompom 8-7; Amulet 8-3; Catalan 7-4; Free step 7-4; Bright Lad 7-4.

* *

Fourth Race: 3-30 p.m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Jovial Prince 9-5; King of France 8-11; Conway 8-11; Mangoola 8-7; How's That 8-7; Gold Galleon 8-7; Devonian 8-5; Pride of India 8-3; Gangassagar II 8-0; Harem 8-0; Flippant 7-11; Grenadier 7-10; Apple Jelly 7-10; Masque 7-10; Jocund 7-7; Torquemada 7-7.

* *

Fifth Race: 4-0 p.m.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP. Distance—(About)—1½ Miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 16,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Gold Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Horses 3 years old and upwards, W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winner of the Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1938, 7lbs., winner of the Eclipse Stakes of India, Bombay, 1939, if a 5 or 6 year old, 7lbs., if a 4 year old 3lbs. (Not cumulative.) Allowances—Horses which after 31st March, 1936, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7lbs., Rs. 10,000 14lbs.

One I Love 9-6; Mas d'Antibes 9-1; Le Duc 9-1; Shivaji the Great 9-0; Multissimo 8-8; Gay Talkie 8-7; Mistral 8-1.

* *

Sixth Race: 4-30 p.m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Dancing Comet 9-4; Sir Amos 9-0; Advance 8-10; Golden Beam 8-7; Taqdir 7-9; Warrawing 8-5; Himat 8-5; Bold Alan 8-4; Danny Boy 8-4; Aldershot 8-3; Gay Pop 8-0; Lord Byron 7-13; Accidental 7-12; Dick Tapper 7-12; Manifold 7-8; Quidunc 7-5.

* *

Seventh Race: 5-0 p.m.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Zuyder Zee 9-9; Play On 9-5; One I Love 9-3; Solmint 8-7; Multissimo 9-2; Gay Lover 8-9; Terror 8-4; Desert Night 8-9; Flying Glance 8-7; Juvigny 8-8; Synagogue 7-12; Diamond Shower 8-7; Atiwant 7-9; Ticanto 8-1; Flying Orders 8-0; Bachelor's Bard 7-9; Glanely 7-9; Panaster 7-7; Who's Who 7-7; Panna Prince 7-4; Talk 7-4.

* *

Eighth Race: 5-30 p.m.

THE COLABA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 9,700 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Baqlava 9-2; Grand March 9-0; Final Glance 8-0; Cercello 8-0; Budapest 8-12; Monocle 8-10; Paper Boy 8-10; Cash 8-10; Maharaja's Fancy 8-2; Sarason 8-9; Knight Jill 8-9; Grimage 8-8; Rosewood 8-7; Goolash 8-5; Kingsbury 8-4; Shipstoll 8-2; Toltec 8-0; Fred Stephens 8-0; Tipperary 8-0; Haut Monde 8-12; Dominic 7-12; Twain 7-11; Pressman 7-11; Dictator 7-11.

* *

Ninth Race: 6-0 p.m.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE. (Division I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,800; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

White Flower 9-9; Prince Hilal 9-7; Seventh Heaven 9-7; Ghazalan 8-9; Bahar Neel 8-6; Great Star 8-3; Buknar 8-0; Walk Over 7-11; Fair Play 7-11; Burgess 7-11; Taj Subhan 7-7; Iraq Jewel 7-7; Thousand Dollars 7-4.

BRITISH SOUTH ATLANTIC AIR-MAIL SERVICE

Experimental Flights To Be Carried Out Before End Of This Year

LONDON, Feb. 8

In the House of Commons, asked whether any progress had been made in establishing the British South Atlantic Airmail Service Captain Balfour expressed the hope that it would be possible to carry out experimental flights across the Atlantic before the end of the year.

He added that the organisation required for the service was now being discussed with the Imperial Airways and the British Airways with a view to the provision of necessary facilities both in west Africa and on the east coast of South America being put in hand at an early date.—Reuter.

Britain Beaten In World Ice Hockey Championship Contest

ZURICH, Feb.8.

In the world Ice Hockey Championship Great Britain, the holders of the European title, were eliminated when they were beaten by Canada by 40 and Germany by 10 in the semi final pool. —Reuter

MILANY HALL SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail.)

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the local Milany Hall was observed with great pomp on Friday evening under the presidentship of Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur.

WHY NOT GOVERNMENT RUN A MODEL MILL

M. C. Kelkar's Suggestion Before Textile Inquiry Committee

MOTIVES OF KHANDESH TRADE UNIONISTS QUESTIONED IN EVIDENCE

An invitation to the Government to take up one mill and show to the owners how the industry could be run efficiently so that profits could be assured, was given by one of the representatives of the Khandesh, Berar and Burnanpur Millowners' Association, who continued their evidence before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Thursday.

They also alleged that the illiterate workers of Khandesh were in the hands of a group of labour leaders who were not genuine Trade Unionists and who were not working solely in the interests of the workers.

Questioned by Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, they said that from December, 1937, to February 1938, cotton was in a state of decline. But they had completed their purchases of cotton before it reached the lowest level. On the other hand as the months went on there was a steady decline in the price of yarn and cloth due to uncleared stock. Any possible gains on the purchase of cotton was offset by the losses on the sale of cloth.

OPPOSITION TO MINIMUM WAGE

The primary consideration in the fixing of wages should be the capacity of the industry. Their wage bill came to nearly 50 per cent. of their total expenditure. It was not within their power to reduce Railway freight, Insurance charges or the Municipal and octroi duties. No doubt the minimum want of the workers should be taken into consideration. But they were already paying wages higher than in other occupations such as agriculture, etc.

There was no reasonable ground for fixing a minimum wage. But they were in favour of paying fair occupational wages as compared to the wages prevalent in other occupations. If a minimum wage was to be fixed at all, they claimed that it should be fixed at the average scale that existed at the end of 1937 before they gave effect to the Interim recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee. If they were compelled to pay more than what they could it would be impossible to carry on.

FREEDOM TO RETRENCH

It was desirable in principle that the workers should be persuaded to agree to any retrenchment. But whenever the consent of workers was stipulated for reduction of wages, there should be increase in wages without the consent of millowners. It would be unfair to the employers to compel them to pay higher wages and refuse to permit them to carry out retrenchment.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, they agreed that it was the duty of the State to raise the standard of living of the people and it was the duty of enlightened employers to help the State in doing so. It was towards that end that the millowners were paying taxes.

WORKERS' HUMAN NEEDS

They agreed that the wages paid in other occupations was not the sole criterion for fixing wages. The human needs of the workers should also be considered and the Textile Industry being the most organised industry should set up a standard. They claimed, however, that they were already paying sufficient wages. They would like to raise it further if it were possible to do so. If there were big profits resulting in a surplus they would give a part of it to the workers

Cotton was their main item of expenditure. It would come to about 45 per cent of the total cost. Inclusive of the cost of cotton, labour charges would come to about 25 per cent. They were saving on cotton as they were purchasing locally. This way they were saving about three rupees per bale. But the cotton was inferior in quality and put a premium on their cost.

WANTED GENUINE TRADE UNIONISM

They agreed that there was need of a genuine Trade Union. But they did not admit the bona fides of the present Trade Union leaders.

The Trade Unions were at present controlled by "rank communists" who would not confine themselves to the question of welfare of workers.

They did not and would not allow any collection of subscriptions in the mill premises even during the recess hours, because there were chances of pressure being put on the workers. They felt that they should not have anything to do directly with the Labour leaders. There was no use corresponding with them either. But if any complaints came through the Town Committee, the employers would look into them.

LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS

On the question of limitation of dividends, one of them said that he would personally welcome such limitation if it was related to the Bank rate. But an absolute limitation of dividends would drive away capital.

Asked as to why the mills should not yield profit if they were worked efficiently Mr. M. C. Kelkar said, "Let Government take up one mill and show us how industry can be run efficiently so that profit can be assured."

With reference to a complaint that Harijans were not admitted to the Restaurant of a Mill, they said that it might be so, but it was not at the bidding of the owners or their agents.

WOMEN WORKERS

Mr. Brelvi referred to a complaint that had been made to the Committee that women workers were not given leave for confinement in time and that there were cases where women had been confined on their way from the mill to their homes. The witnesses stated that they were not aware of any such instance. They also explained that they were giving two months maternity leave as required by law but the women did not ask for it in proper time. Sometimes they asked for it three months too early and sometimes too late.

They also admitted that some of the mill chawls were unfit for human habitation, but new buildings would be put up soon.

Answering questions put by Mr K. K. Desai, they cited figures to show that the position of the industry in Khandesh was financially sound. During the last five years this group of mills had earned a gross profit of Rs. 55 lakhs.

The climatic condition of Khandesh was more or less the same as that of Ahmedabad and the efficiency of the workers was also approximately the same.

With reference to complaints of favouritism in the mills, they stated that jobbers were a nuisance both to employers and workers but the owners could not get rid of them because of their influence with the labour section.

DINING ROOMS IN MILLS

They considered maternity benefit and workmen's compensation as welfare because it involved a burden on the industry. Asked if they considered wages also as welfare benefit because wages were also a charge on the industry they answered in the negative.

When they stated that they had reserved certain rooms as dining rooms in the mills, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar stated that they had been told that at a particular centre the dining hall was labelled on the very day that the Textile Inquiry Committee visited the place. The representatives denied this allegation.

AGENTS' COMMISSION

In answer to questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar they admitted that the Commission of the agents had been fixed without reference to the capacity of the industry to pay.

They stated that they did not recognise the present Trade Unions because the labour leaders had no qualifications. They were prepared to deal with the labour leaders whatever their political views provided that the leaders had the welfare of labour at heart.

Asked if they did not think there should be a fair return on Labour, they said that it was in the interest of workers that the industry should thrive and it could thrive only when there was a fair return on capital.

B. P. Hard Court Tennis Tournament

LAST FOUR IN MEN'S SINGLES: SEN'S GREAT DISPLAY

Local enthusiasts of the game were treated to some excellent tennis at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana courts last evening, as many as eleven matches being actually played. Most of these were clean, well fought out encounters, productive of tennis of a class hitherto not seen in the tournament. The last four now remaining in the Men's Singles are, in that order, 'Jimmy' Mehta, E. Pudumji, S. A. Azim, and G. D. Bhagat.

MEHTA GETS A 'FRIGHT.'

Sen carried off the honours of the evening by giving a truly spirited display against one of India's promising youngsters, 'Jimmy' playing steadier tennis won the first set in rather a tame fashion. Opening somewhat indifferently the young Bengali soon warmed up and settled down to real class tennis serving effectively and putting plenty of force behind his strokes, Sen invariably caught 'Jimmy' napping. Helped further by the latter's unwillingness to go to the net he levelled up matters by getting the second set in convincing style. The final set was merely a tale of 'experience' triumphing over reckless brilliance, with 'Jimmy' serving well and imparting more power and accuracy to his drives, and Sen falling off under pressure of cleverly executed strokes. The Bengali youngsters had however given a fine performance and 'the powers that be' would do well to keep an eye on him.

Of the other matches in the Men's Singles event, only the Azim-Suntook encounter need be mentioned. Suntook put up a better show than the score would seem to indicate. Opening in 'hectic' style, he further profited by his opponent's weak backhand returns. Azim's excursions to the net also cost him several points. But the Bhopal player soon got into his stride and serving and driving powerfully, on both flanks, ran out an easy winner.

In the Men's Doubles event, Azim and A. C. Pereira stood level at the end of the day's play with Rassikumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde, with a set each to their credit, and the match which was characterised by some brilliant volleying and driving on Azim's and Rassikumarsinhji's part, will be finished to-morrow.

Thursday's Results

MEN'S SINGLES.

E. Pudumji beat Rassikumarsinhji of Wankaner 6—3, 6—3.

J. M. Mehta beat R. Sen 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

S. A. Azim beat A. C. Suntook 6—2, 6—3.

G. D. Bhagat beat P. Wells 6—4, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

M. D. Petit and H. N. Contractor beat C. W. Owen and B. D. Dhalla 6—1, 7—5.

W. B. Schleiter and H. R. Shellenberger beat P. H. Phowalla and M. S. Shastri 6—3, 6—3.

S. A. Azim and A. C. Pereira vs. Rassikumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde 6—4, 4—6.

(To be finished on Friday).

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat Mrs. M. Rooke 6—4, 6—1.

Miss S. M. Mehta vs. Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan (withdrawn).

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss T. Dias and J. M. Mehta w. o. Mme. du Plaix and E. du Plaix.

PROFESSIONALS' SINGLES.

Sahebdin (Government House Club, Bombay) beat Mahomed Elyas (Bhopal) 6—1, 6—0.

Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) beat Ganu Farande (Satara European Club) 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Sakharam Yesu (Y. M. C. A. Bombay) beat Sitaram (Wilson College Gymkhana) 6—0, 6—1.

Friday's programme is as follows:

To-day's Fixture

COURT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

Miss M. R. Kavasji vs. Miss P. G. Dinshaw, followed by S. A. Azim and A. C. Pereira, E. Pudumji and P. Wells vs. Winners of Rassikumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde followed by C. M. Khatau and P. R. Shivjiani vs. M. D. Petit and H. N. Contractor.

COURT NO. 2, AT 4 P. M.

S. A. Azim and A. C. Pereira vs. Rassikumarsinhji of Wankaner and Jourde (to be continued), followed by Mrs. M. Rooke and V. Alexander vs. Miss Leela Row and Mr. R. Row, followed by J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia vs. W. B. Schleiter and H. R. Shellenberger.

AVAILABLE COURT AT 5 P.M.

Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim vs. Mrs. Johnson and K. K. Dastur.

ENCROACHMENT ON LANDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Feb. 9.

Mr. D. L. Nene, a landholder from Nagothana has addressed an appeal to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, complaining against the illegal encroachment made on his lands, lying between miles 17 and 24 on the Dharamtar-Mahableshwar Road, by P. W. D. subordinate employees and contractors.

Mr. Nene's complaint is that boundary-stones were fixed by P. W. D. employees in his land about a year ago and he wrote forthwith to the Sub-Divisional Officer to remove them, because his land was not properly acquired by Government. He received a reply that he could remove the stones only on his own responsibility.

Now, contractors and P. W. D. employees have also started digging pits in his lands for metal and murrum and when asked to stop it, they say they are doing it within the boundary-stones, that is, on Government land.

Mr. Nene asks for immediate redress of his grievance in his appeal to the Minister.

WANTED

people to know that "LOST VITALITY can be REGAINED WITHOUT DRUGS." Apply for FREE particulars to the Manager, "Radiant Health," Steno Buildings, Amritsar.

NEGLECTED STOMACH PAINS may end in DANGEROUS OPERATIONS!

Many a stomach sufferer has had to submit to the surgeon's knife—because he neglected stomach pains—pains that came on after eating. He dismissed those little twinges as nothing more than ordinary indigestion—and paid the price of his neglect.

For those little pains after eating mean that your food is fermenting in your stomach—forming corrosive acid to burn away the lining of your stomach walls! Gradually the seared flesh may form an ulcer which must be cut away, if you are to get better at all.

Don't let your stomach develop an ulcer! Directly you feel pain after eating, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It will make the stomach acid harmless, and clear the fermenting food right out of the stomach. Hundreds of men and women, some who had suffered unbelievable tortures after every meal, have completely cured their stomach troubles this easy way! Get a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder today. But be sure you do get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder bearing the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose. Powder or Tablets. Cheap imitations are useless and may only make your trouble worse. From all chemists and stores.

Why DO DOCTORS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD PRESCRIBE DR. DEBAT'S INOTON OINTMENT. POWDER. SOAP Because IT CURES All SKIN DISEASES WHERE ALL REMEDIES HAVE FAILED OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS — Or UNITED FRENCH LABORATORIES, BOMBAY, P.O.B. 777. CALCUTTA, P.O.B. 2267. MADRAS, P.O.B. 88.

PATHE
The FINEST CINEMA in Bombay!
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph. 41561
2nd GRAND WEEK!
NEVER BEFORE SUCH STARK TRUTH PRESENTED ON ANY MOTION PICTURE SCREEN! THE WHOLE TOWN'S DISCUSSING IT.
"DAMAGED LIVES"
THE VITAL PROBLEM OF THE SEXES WITH WHICH MANKIND IS FACED. A THROBBING AND VITAL DOCUMENT OF HUMAN HOPES AND FEARS!
ENDORSED BY THE BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL AND THE LEADING MEMBERS OF MEDICAL PROFESSION & THE CLERGY
YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF AND YOUR LOVED ONES TO LEARN THE INTIMATE FACTS OF LIFE!
Released By COLUMBIA
SEE IT TO-DAY
For Adults Only!—Persons under 16 NOT ADMITTED!

CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ JESSIE MATHEWS
IN THE MUSICAL HIT:
"EVERGREEN"

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
IT'S AS INTIMATE AS A DIARY ...AND TWICE AS SPICY!
Secrets of an Actress
KAY FRANCIS
GEORGE BRENT
JEAN HUNTER - GLORIA DICKSON - ISABEL JEANS
Directed by WM. KEIGHLEY - Presented by WARNER BROS.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
Their Final Picture Together!
The world-famous comic favorites in the fastest and funniest of all their film antics!
STAN Laurel OLIVER Hardy
with
PATRICIA ELLIS
MINNA GOMBELL
BILLY GILBERT
JAMES FINLAYSON
Original Story and Screen Play by Charles Rogers, Felix Adler, James Parrott, Harry Langdon and Arvold Gelgood
Directed by JOHN G. BLYSTONE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
BLOCKHEADS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 19, 1357
Parsi: Shehrever 8, 1308
Hightide: 3-47 16-49
Lowtide: 10-12 22-17
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Y. W. C. A.: Annual meeting, Lady Lumley attending, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, February 11.

S. S. 'Comorin' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Big Meeting (Rajpipla Cup).

Monday, February 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, February 14.

University Senate, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Indrapoera' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

LECTURE ON 'WORKS ORGANISATION'

Under the joint auspices of the Technological Association and the Society of Textile Chemists, Dr. R. B. Forster will deliver a lecture on "Works Organisation", to-day (Friday) in the Department of Chemical Technology, at 5-30 p.m. All interested are requested to attend.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The annual public meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held to-day (Friday) when Miss Shinde will speak and Lady Lumley will be in the chair.

The annual report for 1938 will be read and a vote of thanks will be moved by Mr. Justice Broomfield.

TRIP TO AJANTA CAVES

The Bhagini Samaj has arranged a trip to Ajanta Caves in the end of February. The train and bus fare as well as the food charges etc., will come to Rs. 10-8-0 for adults and Rs. 6-10-0 for children below 12 years. The members of the Bhagini Samaj can take their friends with them. Members desiring to join the trip should give their names as well as the train fare at the Bhagini Samaj Office, Purandare's House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, before the 20th February.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of An Actress." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Men With Wings", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Block Heads". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari' Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Society". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Zenana show to-morrow at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Mr. S. B. Joshi, Chartered Engineer and Advocate is a candidate for the election of a fellow of the Bombay University Senate in place of Mr. B. K. Thakore deceased.

'EL MEDINA' SAILS FOR JEDDAH

Pilgrim Ship s.s. 'El Medina' has sailed with 897 returning pilgrims from Jeddah on Wednesday, the 8th February at 5 p.m. direct for Bombay. She is expected here on Thursday, the 16th instant. Correct time of arrival and disembarkation of pilgrims will be intimated later.

'E' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station, on Saturday, the 11th February, 1939, at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

ARYA KUMAR UNION

The Arya Kumar Union has passed the ollowing resolution:—

"This meeting regrets the attitude of certain Indian Rulers, who solely act on the wishes of the British residents and use repressive measures against the people."

Help To Rajkot Volunteers

The Hon. Secretary, K. P. M. writes: The Kathiawar Praja Mandal accepts with thanks the following materials received from Messrs. Dadabha and Dadabha and others in response to its appeal to meet the requirements of the volunteers at Rajkot.

From Messrs. Dadabha and Dadabha: 12 chaddars and 6 hotwater bags worth about Rs. 23.

From others: 1 bor ward bandages, 6 bottles tincture iodine, 6 bottles liniment, 6 bottles smelling salt, 2 bottles balm and bandages, 4 lengths lint, 25 bundles cotton, 6 doz. chapals, 3 doz. hotwater bags, 50 carpets, 50 chaddars and 7 doz towels.

EROS
CENTRE of all ATTRACTIONS!
PROUDLY PRESENTS FOR ITS
"FIRST ANNIVERSARY"
COMMENCING TO-DAY FRIDAY 10TH
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY, 12th: SPECIAL MORNING SESSION AT 10 A.M. AT MATINEE PRICES
PARAMOUNT'S thundering CAVALCADE of American AVIATION
"MEN WITH WINGS"
with
RAY MILLAND
FRED MacMURRAY
LOUISE CAMPBELL
At no time in the history of Motion Pictures has man's conquest of distance been so vividly portrayed in such thrilling spectacle and gorgeous colour as
"MEN WITH WINGS"
also showing
"MUTINY AIN'T NICE"
(POPEYE CARTOON)
Latest PARAMOUNT British News
Book Your Seats! 'Phone 22519

Vasant Pradhan Manoo Gupte Wedding

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Vasant Pradhan, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gopal Balwant Pradhan of Dadar, Bombay was married to Manoo Gupte, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vasudeorao Ramkrishna Gupte, B.A., Headmaster of Mehsana High School in Baroda State and grand-daughter of Mr. P. B. Junnarkar, the former Political Secretary of Jamnagar State, on Wednesday, at C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar. The ceremony was celebrated amidst great jubilation and witnessed by a huge cosmopolitan gathering.

Vasant Pradhan is an examiner in the Appraising Department of the Bombay Customs.

Party At Willingdon Sports Club

In celebration of the marriage of their son, Bhagwandas, to Miss Nandini, daughter of Mr. Vinayak and Mrs. Mehta, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta gave a garden party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday, when many prominent citizens of Bombay were present.

Kher To Visit Bordi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORDI, Feb. 7.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, is coming to Bordi to preside over the 19th annual day celebrations of the Gokhale Education Society's S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi on Sunday the 26th instant. He returns to Bombay the same day by an evening train.

Danta Honours Gaekwar's Memory

The Dewan of Danta, Bhavnagar, wires under date Feb. 9:—

On receipt of the sad news of the demise of the Gaekwar of Baroda all State offices and schools were closed as a mark of honour.

Late Gaekwar's Ashes

BARODA, Feb. 9.

The ashes of His Highness the late Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will be taken by special train to Allahabad on February 12. The special train is expected to reach Allahabad at 9 a.m. on February 13.—A. P.

The wedding of Miss. Nandini V. Mehta, daughter of Mr. V. N. Mehta, I. C. S., with Mr. Bhagwandas Chunilal Mehta (27 yrs.) son of Sir C. V. Mehta took place at Madhavbag on Wednesday. Photo taken on the occasion.

LABOUR CONFERENCES IN JUBBULPORE

Bokhari Warns Muslim Workers Against Communalists

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

The first session of the Mahakosal Labour Conference and the Mahakosal Bidi Workers' Conference was held in Jubbulpore recently. Comrade B. T. Ranadive, communist leader of Bombay and member of the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress presided over the Labour Conference. Comrade J. Bukhari, another Communist leader from Bombay, and one of the prominent organisers of the All-India Kisan Sabha presided over the Bidi Workers Conference.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

Com. Bhayaji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Mahakosal Labour Conference made a short speech, graphically describing the conditions of the Mahakosal workers. He said that the Conference was fully representative inasmuch as delegates from all important centres, such as Katni, Damoh, Satna, Majhli, Sivrah, Panagar, Gadarwada, Narsingpur, Bilaspur, Chindwada etc. were present. He welcomed the delegates and while proposing Com. B. T. Ranadive as the President of the Mahakosal Labour Conference, paid a glowing tribute to the services rendered by him to the Labour and National Movement. He described him as one of the foremost Labour leaders in the country.

Mr. Ranadive said "Labour everywhere is rising to secure its rights. Grievances everywhere were practically the same. Starvation-wages, insanitary housing, insecurity of service, lack of unemployment benefits and old age pensions, these and a thousand other grievances marred the life of every working class household. Years of British Rule has brought nothing but slavery to the workers the state has not only remained apathetic but also hostile. On every occasion the State has utilised its coercive machinery during the strike-struggle has enacted legislations attacking the right of workers. There is no freedom of organisation, no freedom of Trade Union Movement in this country. Rights which have been secured by the British workers hundred years back are unknown in this country. The right of Trade Union recognition and organisation is a basic democratic right which the workers must secure, if they have to exist. It is a right which must be guaranteed if workers were to take their due share in the political struggle."

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

We must have the following demands immediately sanctioned by the Law.

Minimum living wage of Rs. 30. Recognition of Trade Unions and right of collective agreements, unemployment benefit, old-age pension and provident fund. One month's leave with full pay and security of service and eight hours day. These demands should be addressed to all the Provincial Governments and if the Governments fail to satisfy them there should be All-India Action taken under the leadership of the Trade Union Congress. Anything short of these, drastic steps will not prevent our starvation, will not secure us our rights. The exploiters have no conscience. They see workers starving, 250 out of every one thousand infants, dying. Yet they go on grabbing these profits. All-India Action alone will compel them to treat us as human beings."

BIDI WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Next morning the Bidi Workers' Conference opened under the presidentship of Com. Jalaluddin Bukhari. Com. Shaikh Ahmed, a Bidi worker and the chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and narrated the tales of exploitation of the Bidi workers.

Com. Bukhari rose to deliver his address. The Bidi workers, he said, are the victims of brutal exploitation. Hindu and Muslim owners have combined to make their lot worse than that of slaves. There have been wage cuts bringing down the wages from 13 annas per thousand bidies to 6 annas. Besides this the owners enforced cuts for "Charity Funds." They seek to purchase the passage to Heaven at the expense of the workers. "Your Union is resisting this and just because you are organising to fight age-long oppression and tyranny the owners are trying to divide your ranks." He then referred to the anti-union handbills issued by communalists who advocated a Muslim Bidi Workers Union and said this is an age old game to divide the ranks of the people and of the workers. Referring to the anti-Congress propaganda in these leaflets he said the National Congress is the fighting organisation of the Indian people it is fighting the Indian Independence. To try to keep away the Muslims from the Congress is to keep them away from Independence and perpetuate their slavery. It is nothing short of treachery. Every Muslim who wants to be free must join the Congress. We have gathered here as workers—as exploited workers. There is no final remedy against exploitation except National Independence and Socialism.

B. P. C. C. THANKS VOTERS

Congress Corporators To Implement Pledges

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement on the results of the Municipal Elections held on Tuesday last say:—

"We have to sincerely congratulate the citizens of Bombay on the magnificent success they secured for the Congress by enabling the Congress candidates to capture 54 out of 106 General Seats. This is a decisive majority over all parties and individual candidates returned to the Corporation put together. It is, indeed, a matter of pride and gratification that in spite of the virulent Press propaganda carried on by anti-Congress elements in the city inciting communal passions and prejudices, a majority of the voters rose to the fullest height of their sense of national responsibility and demonstrated their unfailing loyalty to the Congress. To thousands of friends and volunteers who toiled day and night so that the Congress may win, we tender our heartfelt thanks. Theirs was a difficult task inasmuch as they had to encounter difficulties which were unusual and formidable.

We once again repeat, in all humility, that it would be the constant endeavour of all those who will form the Congress Municipal Party in the next Corporation to implement every item of the Municipal Manifesto on the basis of which the Congress had sought the suffrage of the voters.

The first meeting of the newly elected Congress members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ADJOURNMENT WITHDRAWN

CUTTACK, Feb. 9.

The abolition of several Oriya primary schools under the management of Messrs. Tata Sons and Company Limited in Orissa formed the subject of an adjournment motion in the Orissa Assembly to-day.

The motion was withdrawn on assurance given by the Premier trat he would convey the intensity of their feelings to the authorities concerned with an appeal to right the injustice done.—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. WOBBLING

Attitude Towards National Planning

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A statement that the Bengal Government could not decide as to whether they should co-operate with the Industrial Planning Committee set up by the Congress in the absence of precise information as to the nature of co-operation expected or the amount of financial liability likely to be involved thereby, was made by Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca, Industries Minister, in the course of reply to a question put by Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Council to-day.—United Press.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications appear in Thursday's "Gazette":—

Mr. T. M. Chaudhary is to be First Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 17th August, 1938 vice Mr. G. A. Hiremath retired.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, is granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. S. S. Hosali, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on probation, Belgaum, is to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, on probation, East Khandesh.

Mr. R. V. More, on relief, is to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Thana, vice Mr. Z. Z. Ahmed proceeded on leave.

Mr. H. S. McGuigan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, is to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr V. D.C. Evans proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, Director, Central Irrigation and Hydrodynamic Research Station, Poona, is granted leave preparatory to retirement.

The Government of Bombay is pleased to invest, the undermentioned Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names.

Mr. G. A. Balse, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar—Rs. 500—Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. B. K. Khade, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri—Rs. 300—Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri.

Mr. J. R. Nazareth, Extra Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum—Rs 200—Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. D. S. Golikeri, a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar, is invested, with the additional power, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes—Sec. 407.

Messrs. N. B. Sankolli and S. P. Nadkarni, Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, are appointed, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district.

Mr. S. S. Vora, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A. B. Vagyani, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bail-Hongal, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

Government House News

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. David Bruce and Mr. Greenway arrived at Government House on Thursday.

Lady Lumley visited the Exhibition of the Bombay Presidency Womens' Council at the Town Hall on Thursday.

Lady Lumley attended the meeting of the National Council of Women at Madhev Bagh on Thursday.

Mr and Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Camar Tyabji, Mr C. S. Low, Mr. H. L. Murray and Mr. A. St. J. Shuttleworth dined at Government House on Thursday.

Nightly care brings Morning Loveliness
Only a little care of your skin each night is enough to ensure the loveliness of your complexion. Remember that Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.
Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your Store or Bazaar for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.
Mercolized Wax

Here's the first DANGER ZONE
BETWEEN your teeth
in between your teeth, ugly stains develop untouched unless you use a fully penetrative toothpaste — Odol Tooth Paste! Odol whitens your teeth by gently penetrating to every part of their surface and in between as well, removing not only the surface mucus but the hard deposit beneath, which is a breeding ground for decay germs. For gleaming, beautiful teeth, always use Odol. Perfect for children's teeth too.
Odol
FRESH-ANTISEPTIC! Odol Mouthwash prevents throat infection and colds. Try it after smoking too.
TOOTH PASTE
FOR GLEAMING TEETH

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The GILBERT & SULLIVAN Opera ALL IN TECHNICOLOR!.....
The MIKADO
MIKADO
MIKADO
with
KENNY BAKER
JEAN COLIN
"The greatest Film Sensation since SNOW WHITE"
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Though several meetings were held in various suburban areas to put an end to the heavy expenditure incurred in celebration of Catholic weddings, the move I understand has had little or no effect.

Recently I attended several Catholic weddings. Few in the city and the others in the suburbs. At all these weddings I was a keen observer and could not help but notice the various expensive items of celebrations.

In the Bassein area a regular committee carries out propaganda work to wipe out this evil.

Other areas must follow the example of Bassein Catholics and reduce the expenditure for the celebration of Catholic weddings.

SUBURBS WENT DRY

Yesterday the whole of the suburban area went dry. Notice boards put up two days previous on wine stores, taverns and bars informed the suburbanites that the suburbs was to go dry on 9th and 10th February.

Those suburbanites who wanted stock therefore rushed on Wednesday evening and made their purchases.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939

'ORGANISED GOONDAISM'

What Gandhiji aptly described as "organised goondaism" is spreading rapidly in the States. The State of Limbdi is now vying with Rajkot in devising the most frightful methods of torture. On the strength of reliable evidence Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is in a position to state that a couple of days ago some eighty persons armed with guns, swords and knives, fell upon the Limbdi Praja Mandal workers in several villages, brutally assaulted several persons, fired at some houses and looted property worth thousands of rupees and carried it away in several motor cars which they had brought with them. Some of these raiders are alleged to have been identified as State Servants and their having a fleet of motor cars at their disposal in a small poor State of 40,000 people is clearly "suggestive of the source from which they got the aid." Not the least intriguing feature of the situation is that, according to the Sardar's statement issued on Wednesday, "no steps have so far been taken nor has the Thakur bestirred himself in the matter." It seems obvious that an organised attempt is being made to crush the Praja Mandal with methods of frightfulness

British Officials' Responsibility

In Rajkot, too, the situation is steadily worsening. Indiscriminate lathi charges seem to be the order of the day, injuring even women and children. Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi, a prominent leader of the State, bears witness to the truth of the familiar reports that batches of volunteers are hustled into motor vans, taken several miles outside Rajkot and there under cover of darkness are brutally thrashed. It is characteristic of the persons now in power that even when Dr. Morarji Patel of the Medical Relief Society offered to send an ambulance motor car for medical relief to injured men in remote villages, the offer was rejected. The authorities seem to be extremely distrustful of doctors and photographers who can easily expose injuries caused by lathi charges and other atrocities. A photographer is reported to have been just ordered to quit the State at once. In his latest statement on Rajkot Gandhiji not only sticks to his charge of "organised goondaism" in the State but also adds: "I connect the Resident with it, because he has sent the agency police to the State and must be held responsible for the acts of his agents." Similarly he holds the British Prime Minister of Jaipur responsible for the repression in the State including "the making of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj a football to be kicked out of Jaipur every time he dares to exercise the right of entering his birth place."

Summon Working Committee

It is now abundantly clear that officials of the Political Department of the Government of India are not a little responsible for the latest repressive measures in various States. It is by now well-known that soon after the Rajkot settlement, which had been disliked by the Resident, all the Kathiawar Princes met at the Rajkot Residency at the invitation of the Resident himself and adopted a common policy of suppressing the Praja Mandals in their respective States. The recent attempts to incite minority communities against the Praja Mandals is an old wicked device that tells its own tale. But the pertinent question is whether the British officials of the Political Department, who profess to help the Princes to maintain peace and order, do not acknowledge any responsibility to protect the States people from the organised goondaism, proved or provable, perpetrated in the States. Sardar Vallabhbhai also pertinently asks: "Is it expected that the Congress Government in the neighbouring province should only be unconcerned spectators?" We suggest that the time has come for this question and all its implications to be considered seriously by the Congress Working Committee. If the President convenes an urgent meeting of the Committee for this purpose, we shall hear less about Rightists and Leftists and more of a united front for the protection of millions of our fellow countrymen from medieval barbarities.

Women's Emancipation

The fourth annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which was held in the city on last Wednesday, was helpful in taking stock of the work done during the last twelve months as also laying out new plans and programmes. It is gratifying to find that the B.P.W. Council is becoming conscious of the responsibilities it owes to the women in the rural areas, who are more in need of guidance and help than their sisters in the cities and towns. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who opened the conference, stressed this very point and appealed to the Council to establish more intimate contacts with the unenlightened women in the villages and to awaken them to a new sense of dignity and freedom. Their condition, whether social or economic, leaves much to be desired and, as the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai observed in his address at the Conference, their backwardness is acting as a drag on the progress of the nation. It is indeed true that "The misfortunes of India can be traced to the misfortunes of her womankind" and while the women in the towns can be said to have freed themselves from many of the bondages, their sisters in the villages are yet awaiting emancipation. The Council, therefore, should chalk out a definite programme for such work.

Christians And Congress

The recent visit of the Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, the first Christian member of a Congress Cabinet, to this city has been helpful in once again focussing attention on the relations between the Indian Christian community and the Congress. While it is true that political consciousness was long in dawning upon the Indian Christians and that in the past the community made almost a fetish of its loyalty to their British masters, the younger generations are ardently nationalist in outlook. Even now, much leeway remains to be made up but there is no doubt whatever that through the efforts of men like Mr. Varkey there will be faster rapprochement between the Christians and the Congress, which is leading the nation to its goal of freedom. As Mr. Varkey significantly observed "A Papal Knight commits no sin if he becomes a Congress Minister." The Congress is pledged to protect the religion and culture, as also the material interests of Christians as of any other community in the country. Indeed, the best guarantee of such a protection will be by joining the Congress in large numbers and thus making their voice felt in its counsels.

The Making Of The Budget

(By PROF. A. CORREIA FERNANDES, M.A.)

Within a few days more the Government of Bombay will present the annual financial statement and the budget of revenue and of expenditure for the next financial year.

In a democratic State, the budget occupies a place of unique importance not only in public administration but also in the general economic and financial life of a country. Behind the various and varied State activities which affect the citizen from the hour of his birth till the day of his death, the budget serves as a steel-frame for these activities. Administration, transport, industries, commerce, justice and nation-building activities whether economic, educational or even moral, can have no life, no programme, no objective unless they are all financed by the State.

The budget shows us the financial condition of the State, its progress and enables us to measure the degree of the utility of State activities in the promotion of human happiness. The greatest invention, deliberate or unconsious, historic or pre-historic, which human race has ever seen is the State, for there is no other instrument which can contribute in such a decisive way to the progress of mankind in the field of material life than the machine called State. At the same time, it can also become most explosively instrumental in violence and exploitation.

Early Preparation

The preparation of the budget hardly receives any public notice or even elicits any practical and widespread interests and yet it is one of the most significant acts in the annual life both of the State and of its population.

One of the most useful instruments with which to measure the success or failure of the gigantic democratic experiment in which India to-day is engaged is the financial statement of each provincial government. A whole machinery is set in motion months ahead of the presentation of the budget in the legislature. Under well-defined rules and regulations and under the critical eyes of the Finance Department, each department of the State makes its own contribution to the preparation of the financial statement.

Ten Stages

There are at least ten stages through which the compilation of the budget passes before it is presented to the legislature in the shape of a Finance Bill. Estimates are first prepared as early as even September by the heads of offices for fixed and recurring expenditure, as well as for fluctuating expenditure and for new expenditure. Each department at this state gets a chance to exhibit its own claims and sometimes its own schemes for improvement or expansion of its activities. Inspiring and guiding the original estimates, there is sometimes a definite policy of the Finance Member. For example, in the estimates of the Excise Department to-day, the Bombay Government have behind them the Prohibition policy which has been and is being vigorously enforced by the Congress Ministry of Bombay. The estimates are framed as a unit for the various departments and subsequently reviewed by the Accountant-General and the Finance Department, and notes are exchanged, criticisms made, inflation or deflation of figures effected, and many other changes are introduced till the estimate of expenditure begins to take a final shape in the Finance Department under the fostering care of the Finance Member who has to play the part of a guide, philosopher and friend and critic of every department in addition to his supreme role as the custodian of the economic and financial interests both of the State and of the people.

Finance Minister's Plight

Each Minister has his own programme and his own policy in addition to the routine work and policy of the various departments. The Finance Department thus becomes the clearing house of the different demands and pleas, of the claims and counter-claims of the various departments. The Finance Committee in close co-operation with the Finance Minister scrutinises all new expenditure, provided details are placed before it by the Minister.

In a province like Bombay in

(Continued on page 12, column 5.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Hitler's Reichstag Speech

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, Feb. 3.

The German Chancellor Adolph Hitler this week made his much awaited speech before the Reichstag or the Parliament in Berlin. The Italian claims upon France, moves in the direction of extension of German holds in Eastern Europe, and the fall of Barcelona, all exerted weight towards a closer care to a new declaration at the moment by the German Chancellor. Hitler has spoken with considerable vigour and much vehemence Contrary to expectations, at any rate expectations of an earlier period or one immediately following Munich in Paris and especially in London, emphasis was laid not on issues bound directly with Eastern Europe, but on questions touching greatly the two Western Powers, France and England, namely, the colonial question and the Mediterranean situation. Hitler in very definite terms stressed the idea of Germany gaining again colonies and in equally definite terms underlined readiness to stand by Italy. In important circles the tendency is, to attach greater significance to the second of the two, that is, advancement of German preparedness to support Italy. This in an association with the turn in the Spanish struggle is viewed as likely to lead Mussolini to force more energetically various claims on France. The German Chancellor's speech obviously enough has some sharp references to Britain and the raising with much directness the colonial question touches very closely Britain. There is at the same time, as some comments underline, an appreciation of an halt linked with Chamberlain and an indication of care not to abruptly upset the scope for advantages connected with it. Behind many of the threats of Hitler, as held in various quarters, there is also a keen and concerned attention over increased and increasing economic rigour. To a good extent the onslaughts on Britain are bound with estimates of bringing Britain to a stand helpful for an economic easement. From a political point of view, interest at the moment, it would seem, is more closely directed to supporting Italian aspirations against France. In association, Germany is inclined to see the possibility of securing an increase of influence in Spain and a betterment of opening for advancing German aims in regard to Eastern Europe. Though working through Italy or in co-operation with Italy, the drive of German policy assumes a close mark upon France and there is a readiness not to press matters too hard against Britain. Germany does not oversee the force of currents in Britain against a line kept up by Chamberlain and the chance of herself under conditions or in circumstances being led to a firmer stand in relation to Britain. Connected with this is displayed a care to keep America (the United States) to an isolationist line and a reserve in tone towards Russia. Germany naturally is inclined to take a comparatively lighter estimate of Anglo-French resistance in associations with various factors such as the co-operation with Italy, the stand of Japan and the turn in affairs in Spain, without good support from America and Russia. In Moscow there is much bitterness about an attitude taken up by Chamberlain, an attitude to ignore and exclude Russia, and without an American readiness as well, Moscow is not likely to advance now easily to the support of France or England. A position of importance to a more than generally recognized degree is thus held by America. Germany is attentive to this. Generally stating the speech of Hitler has drawn attention to a drift in the affairs of Europe and indicated a care for certain wide-reaching changes and pointed to the possibility of some sharp turns. Behind a calmness projected in several centres there is much uneasiness that finds an expression in adaption of various extended measures of military nature

After The Fall Of Barcelona

The Spanish situation especially after the fall of Barcelona is seen more in connection with the influence of it on the run of Franco-Italian relations. The fall of Barcelona with its great effect on the course of the struggle in Spain is widely held as having happened greatly owing to an overwhelming superiority of General Franco in equipments, secured considerably by supplies from outside, with the Spanish Government forces kept at terrible disadvantage in the matter. Barcelona yielded to odds that mounted heavily against it. London's halt played a role of much determining weight in regard to this more so as it also exercised a keen effect on that of France. The latter now is in a more difficult position. Paris is expected to take initiative in the direction of seeing Italy withdrawing men from Spanish soil and releasing new grips acquired over Spanish territory. There have appeared references to Daladier stating France in the absence, moving to consider extension of hold over Minorca and Spanish Morocco. The situation for France is not so easy with the change in the stand of the Spanish Government forces, the drift in British halt and Germany's projection of readiness to support Italy. Much in the circumstances will depend upon the nature of Italian claims. Should they proceed beyond demands for revision in some technical arrangements relating to the use of Jibuti harbour and Addis Ababba railway and extend to territorial alterations a tough position is sure to result. Much pious hope is expressed in Paris and particularly in London about Italian claims not extending to territorial ones. But a certainty is lacking about this. And speculative interest is enhanced by a tendency to various confident reckonings about London in the Italian press along with sharp comments against France. In France there is both increased concern and added alertness.

Turns In Czechoslovakia

Speaking this week at the Chief Moravian town Brno and an important centre of textile industry, the Czechoslovak Premier. Rudolph Beran, referred to the determination of the new regime to undertake various adjustments made necessary by altered circumstances. On the political sphere he indicated the tendency to release certain old contacts and draw back from some earlier orientations and pay a closer care for improvement of understanding with Powers nearer about, principally with Germany as the biggest and most important neighbour. The Premier expressed the hope of carrying out various internal changes without recourse to sharp turns or violent steps.

(Continued on page 12 col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AN ITALIAN "GESTURE"

The recent questions and answers in Parliament on the subject of Italian troops in Libya constitute another revealing commentary on the Anglo-Italian agreement and on Mr. Chamberlain's "particular method" of achieving peace through "appeasement." The vagueness of Mr. Chamberlain's reply confirm the main points raised in the questions. They are first that the terms of the Anglo-Italian agreement in regard to the withdrawal of Italian troops from Libya and secondly, that, on the other hand, the Italian army there has actually been re-inforced during recent weeks—a fact which is not denied in official quarters in Rome. Clearly the Italians are pursuing the same tactics which they did before the signing of the agreement and, equally clearly, it is Mr. Chamberlain's policy which is encouraging them to dishonour the agreement and employ the usual method of threat and bluff. Italy's objects are well-known. The question is will the Premier again submit to Signor Mussolini?

IN PALESTINE AND LONDON

Another shooting "incident" is reported from Jerusalem and daytime curfew has been imposed on the Old City even as the Palestine Conference is just beginning to get under way in London. This should serve as a reminder to the Conference of the urgent necessity of arriving at a satisfactory solution as soon as possible. Meanwhile Doctor Weizmann, the Zionist leader, has placed his case before the British Government. The text of his statement has not yet been revealed but his views are well-known. Unless he and other Zionists have now realized that their extravagant and unjust claims regarding a National Jewish Home stand in the way of peace in Palestine, we are afraid, Doctor Weizmann will not help to make the Congress a success. It is reported that direct contact has been established between the two Arab parties but it is too early to hope that the Oppositionists will give up their unpatriotic attitude and co-operate with the nationalists to present a united front at the Conference.

KING IBN SAUD'S APPEAL

In this connection the letter which King Ibn Saud has addressed to President Roosevelt will be read with great interest. The great support which Zionists have received from Jews as well as non-Jew humanitarians in America is well-known. To that was added the voice of authority when President Roosevelt himself issued an official statement recently supporting the Jewish claims. Referring to this declaration, King Ibn Saud very pertinently asks the President to make a clear distinction between humanitarian sympathy for persecuted Jews and political Zionism which "represents a very rabid, unjust and most atrocious policy the aim of which is to destroy a peaceful solution and oust them from their country by most unfair means". This, we hope, will prove a timely reminder to the Americans not to allow their love of freedom to be exploited for the purposes of reducing a free people to a state of bondage.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CLASH

Moscow reports a collision between the Soviet guards and the Manchukuo-Japanese troops near the Argun river. The engagement, according to the Russians, appears to have concluded in their favour. But be that as it may, one wonders whether it was merely an accidental incident or whether it was deliberately provoked. Coming as it does almost on the heels of a significant announcement in the Japanese diet, it may quite likely be due to some deliberate "measure of defence" by the Japanese. It can, however, be safely forecast that the trouble will not lead to any major conflict. The anti-Commintern "allies" are not yet ready to challenge Russia

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The bank towel is a sort of financial crash.

* * *

It is easy to begin loafing, but it's hard to stop.

* * *

Many a man has been made by his enemies and unmade by his friends.

* * *

A great mind treats little minds as such and is never belittled by them.

* * *

Time may be money, but it doesn't satisfy the bill collector to tell him that you will pay him in time.

* * *

A married woman is selfish in one respect, at least. She won't permit others to share in the pleasure of abusing her husband.

作作日-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, February 9.
A note almost of nervousness is creeping into German comments on Anglo-French relations with Burgos. Newspapers speak of the "insidious wiles" of Britain and France which they declare will be unsuccessful.

—Reuter.

* * * *

The Corporation Elections have shocked us. 54 seats gone to Congress out of 106 open to general election! This is too much. Disgustingly—and terribly—too much.

(Memo: To send our heartfelt assurances of sympathy to Sir H. P. Mody, as soon as he and we have recovered from surprise.)

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi says that "sacredness of person, legal procedure and liberty are thrown to the winds" in Jaipur

That implies that they did exist there, which is a poetic exaggeration

* * * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai wonders "if the British Resident (in Kathiawar) who is so anxious to protect these autocratic relics of barbaric age feels any responsibility to protect these innocent unarmed people."

Why does he wonder?

Mr. Gibson is an open book for all to read.

* * * *

"There would be plenty of money left if Government had not been committed to a policy of prohibition", complained a Mr. D. J. Ferreira in the Bombay Assembly.

"Booze And Prosper" would not be a bad national slogan, Mr. Ferreira, would it?

* * * *

"The significance of the Prime Minister's statement (re. Anglo-French solidarity) lies", urges Anglo-India, "not so much in what he said as in his choice of the time for saying it"

Exactly. He has aroused nervous speculations as to what he is up to now.

* * * *

"A further schism was created within the Arab camp by the hostility of the Mufti party to the Nashashibi group"—Anglo-India.

An achievement for which credit must doubtless go to the Mandatory who created the Nashashibi group.

* * * *

A bit of uneasiness is reported to have been caused in London over the report that Italy is again concentrating troops in Libya.

But this should have been welcomed really. How else can Mr. Chamberlain be given an opportunity of resorting to "appeasement"?

* * * *

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg (Herr Hitler's National-Socialist brains) appeals to Democracies to reserve Madagascar or Guiana for Jews.

Why not the "German" colonies?

* * * *

The Democracies, however, being unwilling to be rude to Germany or a nuisance to themselves will, we hope, pass on the appeal to the Arabs of Palestine.

The "Nashashibi group" generously responding on behalf of the Arabs.

* * * *

The Japanese forces in Shansi Province claim to have killed 3,660 Chinese guerillas last month.

Figures regarding Japanese casualties are, of course not given. But they doubtless do not exceed 0668 dead and wounded, etc.

* * * *

WOMAN'S SUICIDE
"To Promote Recovery Of Husband"

—Headlines.

That's what we call too drastic a considerateness.

* * * *

"I trust we shall be able to make you feel quite at home", said the hotel manager to the visitor.

"Don't trouble yourself", he replied. "I don't want to feel at home. That's why I came here!'

Expropriation Cry Falls Flat

TENANCY BILL PASSES FIRST READING

Sharp Passage-At-Arms In Bombay Assembly

THE FIRST READING OF THE TENANCY BILL WAS PASSED AT THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 64 VOTING FOR AND 43 AGAINST, AT THE RESUMED SITTING ON THURSDAY. THE HON. MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE BILL WILL NOW BE REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE WHOSE PERSONNEL THE GOVERNMENT MAY ANNOUNCE TO-DAY.

The first reading of the Bill was moved by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, on Saturday last, and for three days, the discussion on the first reading continued.

The Leader of the Opposition would not touch it with a pair of tongs; it was neither fish nor fowl nor a good red herring; it had neither substance nor shadow.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated that the principle of the Bill was that there was no principle in it.

At one stage, there was a sharp passage-at-arms between Mr. Mehta and Mr. Desai, the Minister.

Words were bandied about, until the Speaker intervened. But when the Minister was replying, Mr. Mehta was not found in his seat.

Discussion took a personal turn, when Mr. Mehta took up cudgels on behalf of Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, the Leader of the Opposition who first admitted, when the Minister explained that a tenant was not the same as an occupant, that he stood corrected. Then, flourishing a list of the names of the many purchasers of the waste fallow lands from Government during the last 12 years who had, according to the list submitted to the Minister, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi stated that they had paid the occupancy price and the assessment. As the member was proceeding with his arguments on the basis of the list, the Minister remarked "I feel that the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is absolutely ignorant of the Revenue Code, and I am sorry I have had to sav it."

The Speaker, then, stated that it seemed to him that there was some confusion and explained the two systems of tenure, the old and the new one.

The Leader of the Opposition asserted that the right of permanency was acquired. The point was not, however, pursued.

In his reply, the Minister asked himself what was the lesson of the debate. Strangely, the opposites met and opposed the Bill during the first reading. Was there no co-operation from the members of the Opposition? Was it the lesson they learnt that they should not call for any advice and that they should go headlong with any legislation they proposed? Was it their intention that anything which came from Government must be opposed?

Only his echo replied.

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. J. G. More stated that the protection sought to be given in the Bill was a nominal one and the remedy suggested, as a result of the conditions created by the survey settlement, was worse than the disease itself. Another objectionable feature in the Bill was, from his point of view, the provision for fixity of tenure.

Having suggested some amendments by which the landlords who were not originally cultivators of their lands could do so after proper notice and if they did not want the tenants might have it, and for provisions of a penal clause so that lands might not be taken back on a pretext, Mr. More said that the Bill would be worth nothing, unless his suggestions were accepted. In the absence of any definite assurance from the Minister about the proposed changes, he opposed the Bill

MUSLIM LEAGUE ATTITUDE

Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, after congratulating those members of the House who came off successful in the Municipal election and particularly mentioned the names of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who topped the polls rose to oppose the Bill.

Explaining the attitude of the Muslim League Party with regard to such legislation, he said that the League stood for the reduction of rents and for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants but it was opposed to the creed of expropriation of private property. He found hardly any principle in the Bill, any principle which as a piece of legislation was worthy of sober consideration. They differed with the method and manner by which the approach was made by the Congress.

At this stage, the Speaker of the Assembly announced that the House would adjourn for lunch.

METHOD OF APPROACH

After lunch, Sir Ali Mohomed Khan resuming his speech stated that the difference between the Congress and the League lay in the method and manner of approach, by which he meant that the Congress seemed to rush in at break-neck speed with their manifesto and in the end suggested only palliatives and not remedies. Then he cited what he thought to be three examples by which the Congress Party rushed in measures to defeat their own objects. He mentioned the Temple Entry Bill, the Industrial Disputes Bill and the Education Bill which deprived self-governing bodies of certain of their rights.

It seemed to him that all those measures were brought forward to show that they were upto a mark as far as the election manifesto went. Particularly, the measure before the House seemed to aim at ephemeral fame, but he was sure that the world could see through it entirely, although he could not dispute the transparent sincerity of the Minister in charge.

He further wanted to raise a point of order as to whether the sanction of the Governor secured or not, because he did not see it But subsequently, he found that it had been secured. But sanction or no sanction, it could not

(Continued on page 10, column 1.)

World Achievement.

Let Your Light Shine

Science has gone a long way in the last 20 years, and among the most remarkable achievements made by practical scientists have been advances in the manufacture of lamps.

There is a romance behind this branch of scientific investigation; but we may note specially that, quite apart from what might be called "showpieces" of special manufacture, there are now astonishing lamps turned out for regular use.

Among these are the great lamps used at some of the world's airports. Each bulb is of about a quarter of a million candle-power. The size of a large pumpkin, it requires 125 horsepower to light it, electricity rushing through at tremendous pressure. A bulb costs about £100.

The light is produced by tightly coiled tungsten filaments, which generate terrific heat, as only a tiny fraction of the energy used in an incandescent lamp is converted into light, most of the energy being changed to heat.

As it happens a smaller bulb is perhaps more useful for regular aerodrome work—one which can be seen 50 miles away. It takes about 30,000 watts, and gives a light of 60,000 candle-power. Unfortunately these lamps have a life of no more than about 100 hours.

We may be sure that men who have brains enough to invent such a wonderful lamp will soon give us a still more wonderful one, with a much longer life.

Reaction To Third Degree Methods

Bajaj Demands Responsible Govt. For Jaipur

AGRA, Feb. 9.

"I have more than once declared that the present Jaipur struggle is not for Responsible Government but only for civil liberties. But if the Jaipur Government does not change its present third degree methods and if the people have to offer more austere sacrifices, I shall be compelled to replace the present demands by the one fundamental demand of Responsible Government." declared Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, addressing a public meeting here last night.

Seth Jamnalal added that he must return to the State as soon as possible. "Every time they send me out of the State they must use force and, until and unless they either imprison me or allow me free movement within the State, the marching process will continue."—A. P.

MEDIATION UNLIKELY?

Republicans To Offer Stout Resistance

PARIS, Feb. 9.

The French Government is to consider the recognition of General Franco following the return from Burgos of M. Leon Berard.

It is reported that M. Berard brought a draft solution. Nationalist forces are expected to reach the French Frontier at several points to-day and a mass of Republicans, inland and coastal armies is expected to cross into France at any moment.

A despatch from Madrid meanwhile states that mediation is thought unlikely and resistance will continue. Either Alicante, Cartagena, or Albaceti, it is considered, may become the new Republican Headquarters.—Reuter.

NEGRIN MAY RESIGN

PARIS, Feb. 9.

President Azana arrived here this morning from Geneva. He was met at the station by the Republican Ambassador and also a representative of "Quai d'Orsay".

It is hinted in well-informed Republican circles that Dr. Negrin may resign as a result of a divergence with President Azana over the question of further resistance.

Meanwhile, a section of the Press this morning urges immediate full recognition of General Franco in order that France may be able to lend effective aid to a settlement in Spain.—Reuter.

ARAB DELEGATES MAKE UP DIFFERENCES

(Continued from Page 1).

present. Arab princes in flowing robes strikingly contrasted to the Arab women present who were attired in the latest European fashion. The reception lasted two hours and was marked by many informal talks on the problems before the conferences.—Reuter

TACKLING "REAL BUSINESS"

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is believed that the British Government have decided to meet the Arabs at 5 p.m. to-day whatever the results of last night's meetings as it is felt that no more time can be spent in discussing questions of representation and procedure and the real business of the conference must be proceeded with.

The British and the Jewish delegates had supper together at St. James Palace at the close of their talk.—Reuter.

DAY-TIME CURFEW IN JERUSALEM

Troops Search Arab Villages In Central Palestine

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9.

Following a shooting incident in which a member of the Mufti's family was involved daytime curfew has been imposed on the old city of Jerusalem. Troops searched 22 Arab villages in central Palestine.

A clash with armed Arabs at one place resulted in heavy casualties among the Arabs.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Plans for distribution of steel air-raid shelters are outlined in an A.R.P. circular to the local authorities concerned asking for a preliminary estimate of the numbers of shelters required within a week.

Special to the "Chronicle."

Italy Not At All Surprised

Existence Of Anglo-French Military Alliance Was Known

ROME, Feb. 9.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons dealing with Anglo-French solidarity has occasioned no surprise whatever in responsible Roman circles, declares an officially inspired statement in the "Informazione Diplomatica."

The paper adds that Fascist Italy is not disturbed because for a long time past she has recognised as axiomatic the existence of a real Franco-British military alliance.—Reuter.

ARMS PRODUCTION INCREASED

Daladier's Assurance: Secret Session Of Defence Commission

PARIS, Feb. 9.

It is learned that M. Daladier assured the members of the Senate National Defence Commission's meeting in secret session that arms production has increased considerably in the past year.

It is said that the 40 week is inoperative in the nationalised arms factories which are working 48 and even 50 hours. The production of field and heavy artillery, tanks and automatic arms is satisfactory.—Reuter.

IRISH DRIVE AGAINST LEFTISTS

Labour To Oppose Measures

DUBLIN, Feb. 8

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Ruttledge, introduced the measure aimed to suppress extremist bodies like the Irish Republican Army.

Labour leader Mr. Norton said that the Labour members would oppose the Bills and declared that the country had not been so peaceful for years.

Mr. Ruttledge, however, stated that a certain body had issued a proclamation in December taking over alleged powers from a certain other body and holding itself out as the Government. The Government would not tolerate such action, which amounted to a challenge.—Reuter.

Irish Treason Law To Be Amended

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.

Titles of two bills being introduced this afternoon in the Dail to deal with extremist elements have been circulated.

The first of these makes provision to deal with actions and conduct calculated to undermine public order and authority of State and the second will repeal the existing Treason Law passed in 1925 and make the law more up-to-date.—Reuter.

NEW COLONIAL LEAGUE FORMED

LONDON, Feb. 8

A new colonial League was formally constructed to-day at a meeting of members of Parliament of all parties and others interested in colonial questions with the object of bringing before the public the importance of British colonial empire and particularly to stress the human moral of political objectives to any concessions to the German demand for the surrender of the British Colonial or Mandated Territories.

The Council of the new League includes Lord Lugard, Lord Hailey, Lord Stonehaven, Lord Selborn, Sir Cecil Rodwell, Mr. Amery, Mr. James Rothschild and Mr. Noel Baker. Sir Samuel Wilson was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.—Reuter

NEGRIN MAY RESIGN

Officials' Opinion On Premier's Difference With President

PARIS, Feb. 9.

President Azana is leaving Geneva to-night and is expected here to-morrow morning.

Well informed Republican officials, who arrived here this morning, confirmed that a divergence of views exists between President Azana and Dr. Negrin.

It is said that the latter believes that only resistance on the basis of the peace terms be laid down on February 2 can solve the Spanish problem, but President Azana's view is less rigid. Officials express the opinion that this divergence might lead to Dr. Negrin's resignation.—Reuter.

New Flag For Burma

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In recognition of the position of Burma as a unit of the Empire, His Majesty has approved of a National Flag for Burma, which hitherto had no distinctive flag. The flag approved is a Blue Ensign bearing in the fly emblem of a peacock in national colours on a circular gold back ground. The peacock is generally regarded as a national emblem of Burma.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 9.

A secret session of the Senate National Defence Commission was held to-day.

It is understood the Session discussed "inter alia" the defence of North African Coast.

M. Campinchi declared that the execution of the naval programme is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily and that the situation is much improved since last year. Other matters discussed were anti-submarine measures and carrying of aircraft on warships.

It is understood the Senators expressed the greatest satisfaction with statements of M. Campinchi and Rapporteur.—Reuter.

15 Jap. Troops Reported To Be Killed

MOSCOW, Feb. 8.

A collision between the Soviet border guards and the Japanese Manchukuo troops near the Argun river is reported in an official communique which states that 15 Japanese Manchukuo troops were killed or wounded, and one Soviet guard was killed and two were wounded.—Reuter.

Yugoslav National Bank's Vice-Governor In Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

The Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank and the director of the Yugoslav Export Control Board have arrived in Berlin for financial and economic talks.

The clearing system between Yugoslavia and Germany and questions relating to the rate of exchange are among the subjects under consideration.—Reuter.

War In Spain To End

(Continued from Page 1)

which will result from the special importance of Spain to their own position in the Mediterranean".

MISSION TO MINORCA

LONDON: The British cruiser "Devonshire", which was reported to be carrying an emissary of Gen. Franco to Minorca to negotiate the surrender of the Island left Minorca with 450 refugees. Further details of her journey now available show that the Franco envoy she took to Minorca was Col. Sanluis, Nationalist military commander at Majorca. The British Government's role is confined to providing transport for Col. Sanluis at the request of Nationalist authorities. It is not yet known what was the outcome of Col. Sanluis' discussions, nor whether Col. Sanluis left aboard the "Devonshire".

The presence of refugees on "Devonshire" seems to point to the conclusion that they are politically-minded persons, whose position might be prejudiced as a result of the negotiations.

Nationalists Enter Minorca

BURGOS: It is announced here that Nationalist troops have landed at Cuidadela on the West Coast of Minorca and were joined by units of the local garrison, which have risen against the Republican authorities. Most of the Republican leaders are stated to have fled from the island, which is claimed to be almost entirely in Nationalist hands.

The landing troops consisted of two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery with auxiliaries. A Nationalist division has left Barcelona for Minorca to reinforce the troops already there

The arrival of Nationalist troops provoked great confusion. All houses on the Spanish side of the main street suddenly emptied and crowds and inmates with arms full of household belongings dashed to the French side of the road. Shortly afterwards the street was completely deserted except for French soldiers posted every fifty yards.—Reuter.

All members of the Republican Cabinet and other Republican leaders had left before Nationalists arrived. They included Dr. Negrin, Senor Delvayo, General Rojo, Chief of General Staff and Staff Officers.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S TROOPS REACH FRONTIER

LEPERTHUSE, February 9.

Gen. Franco's troops reached the Frontier here at 14-05 hours and hoisted the Nationalist flag.

A Burgos message says:—

The Nationalists have occupied important industrial town of Sanjuan (Abadesas), fifteen miles from the Frontier.—Reuter.

MINORCA'S VALUE TO FRANCE

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Writing on Nationalists' claim to dominate almost the whole of Minorca, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent points out that France has been particularly concerned about the future of the island as the occupation by a hostile Power will seriously threaten communications to French North African possessions. Both France and Britain have been seeking to ensure that any eventual occupation will be wholly Spanish one.

This is one of the aims of the British Government in authorising cruiser "Devonshire" to convey the Franco envoy to negotiate for the Island's peaceful surrender.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S EMISSARY ON BRITISH CRUISER

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The British cruiser "Devonshire" has arrived at Portmahon, Minorca.

This morning's papers state that the cruiser carried an emissary of General Franco who will negotiate the surrender of the island which the republicans have held since the outbreak of the civil war.—Reuter

NEGRIN ON SPANISH SOIL AGAIN

LEPERTHUS, Feb. 8.

Dr. Negrin arrived here this afternoon accompanied, according to the Spanish Press agency, by the Finance Minister.

Sgr. Aspe, ex-Minister Zugazagoitia, Chief of General Staff, Gen. Rojo, ex-Commander of Minorca, Brandariz and other members of the General Staff. The party was met by the French military authorities and members of the International Commission for evacuation of foreign volunteers.

Thereafter Dr. Negrin, accompanied by Gen. Rojo and ministers went to a house situated on the Spanish side of the mainstreet of Leperthus, down the centre of which the demarcation line runs. —Reuter.

Nazi Press Suspicious About Anglo-French Relations With Burgos

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

A note almost of nervousness is creeping into German comments on Anglo-French relations with Burgos. Newspapers speak of the "insidious wiles" of Britain and France which they declare will be unsuccessful.

Speaking of the plans to send food to Spain the "Lokal Anzeiger' says "Britain and France want to use the administrative organs of the rebel Government in order to creep into every Spanish household by way of a cooking pot."—Reuter.

Republicans Retreating

LEPERTHUS, Feb. 8.

With the Rebel forces rapidly closing in on Figueras the Republican armies under General Modesto and General Lister, which had been holding on the eastern part of Catalonia, are to night retreating in force to the French frontier which they are expected to cross any moment.—Reuter

Vision Of War In Europe

U. S. Military Committee's Plea For Expansion Of Defences

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The possibility of an early war in Europe was advanced in the House of Representatives Military Committee as a reason for recommending an immediate expansion of Defences.

The statement was issued by the Committee in reporting to the House of Representatives on a bill to give air force over 3,000 additional plans

Meanwhile, Mr. Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary for Navy stated that the United States would be furtunate if world affairs permitted the completion of the navy's present building programme before an urgent need for its added strength arose.—Reuter

SARDAR'S WARNING

(Continued from Page 1.)

avail and the people's demands for Responsible Government will have to be conceded.

WARNING TO PRINCES.

The rulers, the Sardar said were digging their own graves in blindly obeying the Resident without any regard to the feelings of their subjects.

He referred to the Sanatanist bloc in Limbdi and other communal and provincial divisions as the last gasps of the declining powers.

The Paramount Power puts forth the plea that they were bound to defend the States by treaties, but it readily allowed the violation of the Treaty of Versailles, when it suited its convenience.

Referring to the recent dacoities and "goondaism" in Limbdi he remarked that the British Government as they went on conquering parts of India, appointed several dacoits as chiefs and rulers. These chiefs were now showing their true colours.

Concluding he said that the Congress Government would not keep mum when the neighbouring States carried on 'goondaism.'

BRITISH SHIP'S S.O.S. FOR HELP

NEW YORK, February 8.

The British steamer "Maria De Larringa" has wirelessed an S.O.S. reporting that she is sinking about 1,200 miles to the east of New York.

The Dutch liner "Veendam", which is 200 miles away, the American steamer "Scanmail" which is 380 miles away and the British liner "Aurania" are going to her assistance.—Reuter

Anxiety For "Larringa"

HALIFAX, February 9.

Anxiety for the safety of "Larringa", which has 37 men aboard is now prevalent owing to the continued silence of her radio, since the message mentioned earlier.

The vessels "Veendam" and "Scanmail" have reached the spot where "Larringa" was reported to be sinking and have started a search.

A radio report from "Scanmail" says that a North-West gale is raging in the mountainous seas and snow has reduced visibility to half a mile.—Reuter.

No Ambition To Secure Majority

RAJEN BABU ON ATTITUDE OF RIGHTISTS

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 9.

The possibility of the appointment of a new Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee was hinted at by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in an interview with the Associated Press on the position of the Sub-committee 'vis a vis' the situation arising out of the recent Congress Presidential election.

Asked if he would resign his membership of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the event of his deciding not to remain in the next Congress Working Committee. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said, "The Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee was created by the present Working Committee and it will be for the Working Committee to decide if the same Parliamenatry Committee will continue or not. But as far as I can judge a fresh Sub-Committee may have to be appointed. As regards the programme, it is laid down by the Congress and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee has only to give effect to it. It is no use speculating at this stage what the new sub-committee may or may not do."

Questioned as to whether the "rightists" would endeavour to assert their majority during the open session of the Congress at Tripuri, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that the position was uncertain since there was no organised party of "rightists" on the same lines as the Socialists within the Congress.

Even the presidential election had shown, he added, that all the rightists did not vote one way. It was not possible therefore to say at this stage whether they would preserve unity at the open session of the Congress or not. Every resolution there would be considered and voted upon its merit.

Asked whether he felt that it was necessary to organise the "rightists" in view of the present situation in Congress politics, Dr. Prasad said: "A party becomes necessary when some one or some group is anxious to control an organisation. Those who share my opinions have never believed that it is necessary for us to keep the Congress organisation within our control.

"We feel that our approach to the various problems is such that it does not necessitate our being in control of the organisation and we, therefore, have no ambition to secure a well-defined majority. We have been in office not for our love for it as such, but because the delegates to the Congress wanted us."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad left last night for Patna, where he will attend a meeting of the Labour Enquiry Committee, to-day.—A.P.

BAN ON LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

C. P. Govt.'s Prohibition Programme

NAGPUR, Feb. 9.

The ban on advertisement in any form for the sales of liquor will be the object of a bill which the C. P. Government have decided to introduce in the next session of the Provincial Assembly. The Prohibition Act will be amended for this purpose with a view to ensuring success in a greater measure for the Prohibition experiment in the Province.

MEDICAL RELIEF

It is also learnt that the Government have decided to revive the system of granting subsidies to private allopathic practitioners, with a view to inducing them to settle down in rural areas and afford medical aid to the people in the villages. A scheme has been drawn up by the Minister for Public Health and has been approved by the Government.—A.P.

SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE

PATNA, Feb. 9.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has been summoned by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, to meet at Allahabad on February 18 and 19 to consider the situation that has arisen as a sequel to recent developments in the country.—United Press.

Dr. BENES ON WAR PROSPECTS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Ex-President Benes of Czechoslovakia has arrived on his way to Chicago to deliver a series of lectures.

He told newspapermen that he did not consider that a war in Europe was inevitable. He declared his belief that democracies together could avert war.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION KEEPS OUT

Burma Governor's Warning To Legislators: Another "No-Confidence" Motion

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

Addressing both Houses of the Legislature H. E. the Governor, Sir Archibald Cochrane, devoted the major portion of his speech to the recent political campaign and unrest which has caused immense damage to the interests of many innocent people.

WARNING TO M.L.As.

His Excellency reminded members of the Legislature the grave responsibility resting upon them and under the constitution redress for grievances lay with them and if the Ministry failed to enjoy the confidence of the Legislature it would become his duty to follow the directions in the Instrument of Instructions in forming another Government.

For the first time the speech was relayed from the Chamber of the House of Representative and broadcast all over the country.

The speech is notable for warning to the freedom of Press, which, the Governor emphasised, would be curtailed if unbridled licence invading the elementary rights of His Majesty's subjects to live in peace and quiet persists.

BURMA'S FLAG.

His Excellency informed members that the King had approved that the National Flag for Burma should be a blue ensign bearing in the fly the emblem of a peacock in natural colours on a circular background.

He concluded: "I have received ample evidence that leaders of Burma desire to see peace in the country and give their best for achieving moral and material progress."

OPPOSITION KEEP OUT.

A large number of Opposition members remained absent during the Governor's address. The Secretariat was guarded by police as a measure of precaution.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

U Saw, leader of the Myochit (Patriotic) Party, has tabled in the House of Representatives a no-confidence motion against the Ministers.—A. P.

SUSPECTED ARSON

Arrests Sequel To Fire In Madras Match Factory

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Eleven persons have been arrested in connection with the outbreak of fire at the Western India Match Factory last evening, resulting in the complete destruction of part of the factory and damage to the machinery.

This is a sequel to the dying declarations recorded by a Gurkha watchman and two other victims of the fire who are lying precariously injured at the hospital.

A case of organised arson is suspected and further investigations are going on. More arrests are likely.

Considerable unrest prevails among the workers of the factory, as a sequel to the arrests and the disclosures. Mr. P. R. K. Sharma, M. L. A., President of the Union at an informal conference of the workers held at the Union offices advised them to remain peaceful pending his talks with the District Superintendent of Police and the authorities. The factory is being guarded since last evening by strong armed pickets.—United Press.

Lord Gort At Gaza

JERUSALEM, February 9.

Lord Gort arrived at Gaza by air from Ismalia, following a week's inspection of the Egyptian defences. Later he drove to Jerusalem with a military escort.—Reuter.

Mueller Removed From Office

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

Rev. Mueller has been removed from office by Evangelical Consistory.—Reuter.

NEW SIND CABINET

Changes In Allocation Of Portfolios Inevitable

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

The Sind Cabinet was at last expanded to-day, when Mir Bundehalikhan Talpur and Dewan Dialmal Daulatram were sworn in as Ministers by H.E Sir Lancelot Graham, the Sind Governor, at Larkana this morning.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadu Allahbux was president at the ceremony.

Mir Bundehalikhan formerly belonged to Sir Ghulam Hussain's Cabinet, and is now leader of the Mir Group consisting of eight Assembly members.

Dewan Dialmal is Deputy Leader of the Hindu Independent Party.

Consequent on this Cabinet expansion, some changes in the allocation of portfolios are inevitable. It is understood Mir Bundehalikhan will be allotted the portfolio of Revenue, and Dewan Dialmal, Agriculture. Pir Ilahi Bux will retain Education and Mr. Nihchaldas Public Works, and the Premier, Law and Order. —United Press.

TASK AHEAD FOR NAZI LABOUR

Prospect Of Longer Hours And Harder Work

BERLIN, February 9.

A hint to workers of the need for longer hours and harder work is given in an official report of Labour conditions.

Emphasising that even more workers are needed to carry out Germany's economic tasks, the report states that despite the increase in working hours in 1938, the deficit of workers in 1939 is estimated to be one million, especially in building, mining and metal trades.

Rationalisation of industry and "more intense utilisation of existing Labour" are forecast.—Reuter.

No Ban On "Mein Kampf" In India

LONDON, February 9.

In the House of Commons Lt.-Commander Fletcher asked Col. Muirhead what action he proposed to take to prevent the circulation of a version of "Mein Kampf" in India.

Col. Muirhead in a written reply says that the introduction of "Mein Kampf" in India is not hitherto prohibited and Lord Zetland sees no reason to suppose that any action by him in the matter is likely to be called for.—Reuter.

Japanese Parties Amalgamate

TOKIO, Feb. 9.

The Social Mass Party, hitherto the only proletarian group in the Japanese Diet, and the Tokohai Party, group of ultra-conservative members, have joined forces.

A joint statement says that the two parties have amalgamated in order to "organise a single totalitarian national party."—Reuter.

Admiral Kato Dead

TOKIO, February 9.

Death has occurred of Admiral Kanji Kato, a former Chief of the General Staff.—Reuter.

BARONETCY FOR BOY OF FIVE

LONDON, February 9.

His Majesty has conferred a Baronetcy in the United Kingdom on a five year-old boy. He is Andrew Ashton Waller Hills, son of the late Mr. John Waller Hills, Privy Councillor.—Reuter.

DHAR STATE'S LATEST

New Act Prohibits Entry Of Foreigners

DOHAD, Feb. 9.

A new Act prohibiting the entry of any "foreigners" and outsiders into the State has been promulgated by Mr. K. G. Nadkar, Dewan of Dhar State and President of the Council of Dhar Minority Administration.

It will be recalled that very drastic measures were adopted by the Dewan recently to suppress the beginnings of popular movement in the State for constitutional reforms and that civil liberties to hold public meetings and form associations or organise volunteer corps were denied to the citizens under various orders.

The new Act, which is entitled "The Dhar State Undesirable Aliens Act, 1937-38", states that the Darbar may by an order in writing prohibit any person or class of persons not being subjects of this State, from entering into, travelling, wandering, sojourning or residing in Dhar State.

This Act empowers the Darbar to direct any such person to remove himself from the State limits, failure to do so being punished with arrest and detention. —United Press.

INDO-MALAYA TALKS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

To-day's meeting between the Malayan and Government of India delegations lasted two hours and ended at 5 p.m. It is due to be resumed to-morrow as soon as Sir G. S. Bajpai is free from the Assembly, where the discussion on the Congress Party resolution on the Indo-Burma trade agreement will require his attendance.

Discussions to-day are believed to have led to a further clearing up of the details of the wages question; but two or three further meetings are expected to be held before the final stages are reached.

MALAYAN DEMAND.

It appears likely that the Malayan delegation would ask for time to take with them to Malaya the Government of India's final terms and discuss them with their Government before a decision is communicated to the Government of India.—A. P.

BOMBAY REVENUE TRIBUNAL ACT

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

A Gazette of the Bombay Government published to-day gives the text of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (1939) to be enacted during the current session of the Legislatures.

In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill the Government state that under the Government of India Act (1935), a temporary Tribunal has been constituted since April 1, 1937 and that the object of the present Bill is to replace this temporary Tribunal by a permanent one, with suitable powers.

FLOOD HAVOC IN S. AFRICA

Eleven Killed: Several Europeans Missing

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9.

At least eleven deaths have been established in the floods, which devastated great areas of Natal, Transvaal and Swaziland. The police are investigating the report that a number of Europeans are missing in Swaziland as a result of the car, in which they were driving having been washed away. Native runners are being employed throughout the Protectorate where telegraphic communications are severed after 17 inches of rain in the week.—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Nothing Wrong

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Esther could hear Jim's whistle before he turned the corner into Pleasant street. She dabbed hastily at her eyes and forced her lips into a smile. He mustn't know. Whatever happened, he mustn't know.

Jim's whistling suddenly stopped. His quick eager step sounded on the porch. She came from the kitchen as he swung open the front door. "Hi, kid!... Hey!" He stopped dead, staring. "What's wrong?"

"Wrong? Why, nothing. Why?" Her heart pounded. What in the world had she done to betray herself?

"Nothing, my foot!" He gripped her by the shoulders, searching her eyes. "You'd better tell me now. It'll save time."

"It's nothing Jim. It—it—oh, Jim!" She was in his arms, her head on his shoulder, hot tears dampening his lapel. "Please don't ask me, Jim. It's really nothing. So silly. So utterly selfish. So——" He was holding her away from him now, searching her eyes again.

"It's me, isn't it? It's being married and living here in this two by four bungalow. It's doing the same things over and over again, with no hope of the future being better. It's your career—"

You must believe me!"

"No! No! It isn't that, Jim!" He released her, flung his hat toward the hall settee and slumped wearily into a chair. He had been expecting this, had dared not think about it. She had wanted a career in painting, had yielded to his plea to marry him only after months of persuasion and a promise that she should have both. He had tried hard, so very hard, to establish his job more firmly with Hobson and Son so that he could keep that promise.

"Well, then, what is it?"

She gestured hopelessly, miserably. "Oh, Jim, I don't know. It isn't my—my career. I decided I could do without that. Jim, darling, I wish I could explain so it wouldn't sound silly. Did you ever stop to think that thousands and thousands of other husbands all over the country, all over the world, are returning to their homes right now, that thousands of other wives are setting dinners on tables. I mean hasn't it occurred to you that we are doing exactly the same thing as everyone else, and that if we don't look out we'll continue doing it, and—and that the very few who are not doing the same things are the ones who are making history." Tears came into her eyes again. "It sounds crazy. I know it does. I can't explain it, Jim. I can't."

He looked at her soberly. Presently he stood up. He took her hands in his. "I get it. We've been married five years. I haven't startled you once. If I startle you now, will you promise not to swoon or renege on yur own theory?"

"Jim, whatever are you talking about?"

"Just this: I quit with Hobson to-day. Got to thinking. We're still young. We have dol. 3,000 saved up towards buying a home of our own. We're going to take that and set out for Timbuktu, and we're not coming home till we've spent every cent!"

Esther was quite sure that no other husband in the world had ever deviated quite so abruptly from the pattern of ordinary husbands. She was positive no other wife had ever been quite so thrilled or excited or happy or proud of her spouse. What they planned was crazy; it was madness it was the most exciting, wonderful thing that had ever happened.

She told herself these things over and over again all the way across the continent and after they boarded the ship at 'Frisco. She wouldn't let herself think otherwise. She wouldn't, for example, let herself think that they had no right to do this, because Jim's job was back in Philadelphia and because if he had the right to quit others did, and if everyone quit who would there be to stay home and keep things going and where would it all end?

Nor did she let herself think about what would happen when they got back. No job. No likelihood of getting a job. No place to live. Nowhere to go. No money.

No, she wouldn't let herself think of these things. She would look ahead and laugh and be merry and thrill to the thought that they were enjoying stolen fruit.

She heard Jim's whistle coming along the corridor. She dabbed at her eyes. She mustn't let him know. Whatever happened, he mustn't guess at her fears.

His quick step sounded outside the cabin door. The door opened. "Hi, kid! Come on up on deck and enjoy the sun—Hey! What's wrong?"

"Why, Jim there's nothing wrong. What in the world makes you ask?"

He placed a hand on her shoulder, searching her eyes. "You might as well save time by telling me now."

"Oh, Jim!" His arms were about her. She felt like such a fool. After awhile she tried to explain. It was such a job. "I can't, Jim. I just can't make it sound sensible."

He grinned down at her. "Sweet nothing ever sounded more sensible to me. If you didn't feel that way—I think I would have jumped into the brink. I wanted you to feel that way more than anything, that's why I waited to tell you that I didn't really quit the job. This is actually a business trip. The boss has at last realized my potential ability, and is sending me to Hongkong. Now that I know you couldn't go through with it—Hey, whats wrong?"

"Darling! There's n-nothing wrong? What makes you think there is?

Jim grinned. "Always claiming there's nothing wrong." He kissed her. "Does a girl cry when there's nothing wrong? Well, never mind, the same thing ails me too."

(COPRIGHT)

Over 1,000 Students On Hunger-strike

Demand Resignation Of Burma Ministry And Withdrawal Of "Repressive Measures"

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

Student-politics in Burma took an unprecedented turn when over a thousand student strikers, including girls, embarked on hungerstrike as a protest against the Government of Burma's refusal to meet their demands.

The students who, under the auspices of the All-Burma Students Union have been picketing schools, colleges and the university in Rangoon and elsewhere since the close of December, demanded from the Government the settlement of four points. These were the postponement of the University examination, the withdrawal of "repressive measures" the resignation of the Ministry, and an immediate inquiry into the Baton charge on students as well as the release of all student leaders now under arrest.

The hunger-strikers are now encamped in the Myoma National High School. They say that they will continue their "holy" fasting till the Government concede their demands.

As a result of the hunger-strike, the picketing campaign has been abandoned for the time being. The Rangoon University has been closed temporarily.—A.P.

Oil Strike Situation

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The workers strike situation has improved considerably. The oil refineries are now working.

Work has also been commenced in the Dalla dockyard, many strikers having returned.

An miprovement is also noticeable in several other factories and workshops.—A.P.

WE ARE AT THE DOOR OF BIG CRISIS

(Continued from page 1).

nents of democratic movement. These treaties were made nearly 125 years ago. Circumstances were quite different then. In Europe too, there were small monarchies at one time, but they had been wiped out of existence before the onslaught of Liberal and Democratic forces.

TRUMPETED SOVEREIGNTY

In India, the same thing might have happened, but for the fact, these Rajas and Maharajas had the powerful backing of the British Government. These States only acted as a wall between India freedom movement and the British Government. Specially for the last seven or eight years, the British Government had taken care to trumpet the sovereignty and independence of States as much as possible. But in fact, they had tried hard to establish their grip on the States internally, as well as externally.

Pandit Nehru said there was no parallel to this sort of princely order in the whole world. He made a pointed reference to the case of Rajkot, where in his view, the Government of India had tried to frustrate the agreement between the Congress and the Thakoresaheb.

It appeared to him that the British residents were not servants of the rulers, but their masters.

He made survey of conditions in Orissa States, Jaipur, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Travancore.

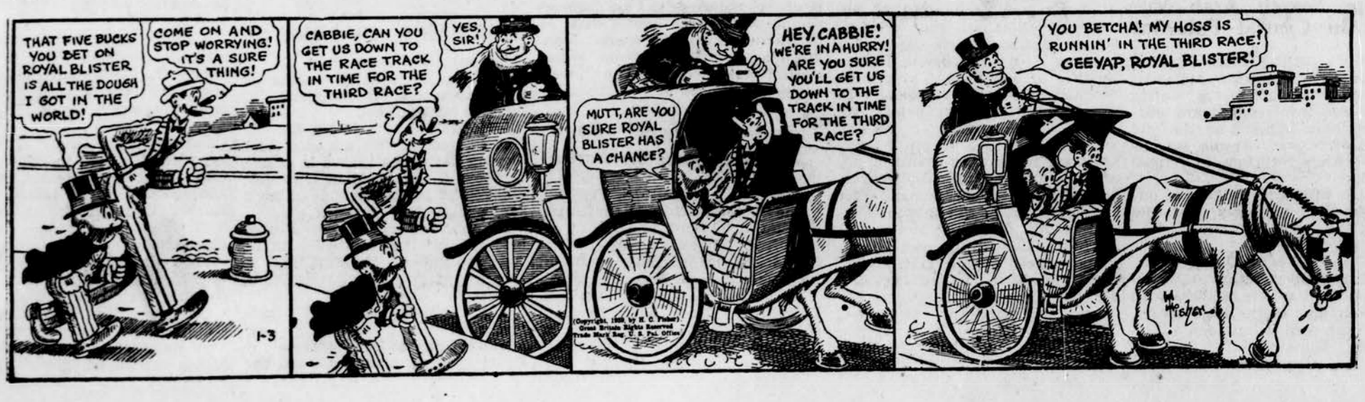
Communal bogey was always raised to side-track the real issue of Self-Government in States. It happened so in Kashmir, and Hyderabad. In Kashmir, the Muslims being in an overwhelming majority, any movement for freedom was bound to be predominantly Muslim. So, in Hyderabad, it was bound to be Hindu. But in both these States, the communal bogey was raised

WARNING TO PARAMOUNT POWER

Concluding, Pandit Nehru declared, "our fight for Swaraj henceforth would be a single fight throughout the whole of India. Congress Ministries were certainly co-operating with the British Government to some extent. But co-operation and fight could not go together.

"We cannot shake the same hand in one tract of the country that smites us in another. The effect of this movement will be felt by Congress Ministries. We are at the door of a big crisis and we shall have to face it. Pandit Nehru said that there was no outside pressure on States people. The movement was gathering strength from within the States.

MUTT AND JEFF—Royal Blister Better Go Back and Hang Around the Depot — By BUD FISHER


THAT FIVE BUCKS YOU BET ON ROYAL BLISTER IS ALL THE DOUGH I GOT IN THE WORLD!
COME ON AND STOP WORRYING! IT'S A SURE THING!
CABBIE, CAN YOU GET US DOWN TO THE RACE TRACK IN TIME FOR THE THIRD RACE?
YES, SIR!
MUTT, ARE YOU SURE ROYAL BLISTER HAS A CHANCE?
HEY, CABBIE! WE'RE IN A HURRY! ARE YOU SURE YOU'LL GET US DOWN TO THE TRACK IN TIME FOR THE THIRD RACE?
YOU BETCHA! MY HOSS IS RUNNIN' IN THE THIRD RACE! GEEYAP, ROYAL BLISTER!

FIRST READING OF MUSLIM DIVORCE BILL

Govt. Supports Select Committee Report

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Assembly took up consideration of Mr. Kazmi's bill to consolidate and clarify the provisions of Muslim law relating to suits for dissolution of marriage by women married under Muslim Law and to remove doubts as to the effect of the renunciation of Islam by a married Muslim woman on her marriage tie.

Mr. Kazmi made a brief speech in moving that the bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Both Mr. Kazmi and Mr Azhar Ali, who supported him, regretted that the provision for a Muslim judge to deal with divorce under this bill was deleted by the Select Committee. Mr. Azhar Ali pointed out that a Kazi was a necessary element for interpreting Muslim Divorce Law.

"DEFECTS."

Mr. Navalrai dealt with what appeared to him to be defects in the bill as it emerged from the Select Committee and he wanted these points to be clarified. He also criticised the provision dealing with apostasy in the bill.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum felt that the bill as reported by the Select Committee was a better and clearer bill. On the question of having a Muslim judge to try such cases he was of opinion that where no Muslim judge was available, it would be right to rely on the sense of fairness of non-Muslim judges.

GOVT. SUPPORT TO BILL.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah stated that he had very little to say at this stage on behalf of Government. He had, on the occasion of reference to Select Committee, mentioned the difficulties which would have made it impossible for Government to support the bill But now that the Select Committee had removed these difficulties the bill had the general support of Government.

The House then passed the first reading of the bill.

During the detailed discussion on the provisions of the Bill the House accepted Mr. Ayyangar's amendment to delete from among the grounds of divorce sentence of imprisonment for two years and upwards on the husband and his failure to provide for the wife during this period.

An unexpected division after an hour and half's debate marked the afternoon discussion on the Muslim Divorce Bill.

It took place on an amendment moved by Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur wno sought to exclude from the grounds of divorce the right of a Muslim woman to repudiate a marriage performed by her father during her minority. The mover, who was supported by Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang urged that normally the father would not be a party to a marriage which would be detrimental to the interests of the girl. The amendment was opposed by a number of speakers who cited instances where fathers had acted against the interests of their daughters for pecuniary or other gains.

The amendment was pressed to division and lost by 27 votes to 12, voting being free

TWO AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

The House next accepted two amendments by Syed Murtaza Sahib by which the clause relating to repudiation by a woman of a marriage performed by her father or guardian during her minority was altered so as to enable the woman to repudiate before her eighteenth year marriage that took place before her fifteenth year.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment to delete the clause by which conversion to a faith other than Islam would not operate to dissolve marriage was rejected while Mr. Santhanam's amendment, which provided that after such renunciation or conversion the woman would be enabled to obtain a dissolution of her marriage on any of the grounds of divorce provided in the bill, was accepted.

Earlier, Bhai Paramanand attempted to introduce among the grounds of divorce, renunciation of Islam or conversion to a faith other than Islam.

The amendment was opposed by Sir Muhammed Zafrullah who explained that if it could be proved in a court of law that this was a recognised ground for divorce the point raised by Bhai Parmanand's amendment was covered by the last of the grounds of divorce in the bill, namely, "any other ground which is recognised as valid for the dissolution of marriages under Muslim law."

When the House adjourned to to-morrow detailed consideration of the clauses had not concluded and the bill will be taken up on Tuesday, 14th February.—A. P.

AGREEMENT WITH MALAYAN GOVT.

Chances Understood To Be Fifty-Fifty

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9

This afternoon's meeting between the delegates representing the Malayan Government and the Government of India is expected to furnish a definite indication whether an agreement is ultimately possible.

The figures of wages finally proposed by the Government of Madras will be the main point of discussion this afternoon but at least two or three further meetings between the delegations are regarded as necessary before a final result can emerge

Those in close touch with the delegations dismiss rumours of insoluble deadlocks as baseless and alarmist. The chances of an agreement, according to them, are fifty-fifty.

The Malayan delegation are making their plans to leave Delhi next week.—A P.

RAJKOT WELCOME TO AGA KHAN

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb 9.

The Khoja community gave a warm welcome to the Aga Khan on his arrival from Jamnagar by a special train.

The Aga Khan will leave for Junagadh to-morrow.

Use Of British Indian Troops In States

Questions In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

At question time in the Central Assembly to-day, replying to questions by Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie the Defence Secretary, stated that the internal security purposes for which troops are maintained in this country at the cost of the Government of India were maintenance of law and order and included the security of Indian states as well.

Mr. Ogilvie explained, in answer to a further question that disorder in an Indian state might extend into neighbouring provincial areas.

Further the Crown was under no obligation, derived from treaties, from usage and from the promise of the King-Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the princes and to protect the states against foes

He also pointed out that the states made a substantial contribution to the defence of India by the maintenance of state forces.

CONTROL OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Calcutta Association Wants Legislation

In course of a communication addressed to the Government of India, the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association emphasises the importance and the urgent necessity of the Government enacting a comprehensive central legislation to regulate the import, manufacture, storage and sale of drugs in India, in order to control the trade in adulterated and spurious drugs in the interests of the indigenous drug industry and more so from the point of view of ensuring a supply of pure and efficacious medicines to the public at reasonable prices.

The Association has now forwarded to the Government of India a Draft Bill prepared by its special sub-committee to serve as a basis for the Government to frame their own measure, for regulating the manufacture and trade in drugs, medicines and biological products. The Draft Bill provides for penalising the manufacture, trade, etc. of adulterated and misbranded drugs and also recommends the establishment of a Drug Control Board consisting of officials, pharmaceutical experts and representatives of manufacturers, merchants and medical practitioners, in order to advise the Government of India in all matters connected with the control of drugs.

IS ARCHAEOLOGY A CRIME

Interesting Mock Trial On Saturday

Is the promotion of art and archaeology a crime? Will be the issue before the Court when the Bombay Field Club will stage an interesting Mock Trial at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

The question to be adjudicated is whether to engage in historical and archaeological research and to spend public time and money upon the maintenance and study of ancient monuments.

The Field Club will thus figure in the role of the accused in the person of its Secretary who will be formally charged by Mr. H. M. Seervai, Advocate, assisted by Mr. S. K. Karanjia, with "carrying on activities injurious to public interest and diverting public time and energy into futile and unhealthy channels."

Mr. Phiroz Bharucha, Barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. D. T. Lakdawalla will defend the accused, Professor Correa Afonso and Mr. K A. Abbas will be witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. G. Radcliffe Genge will offer evidence on behalf of the accused, and Mr. Karl Khandalawalla will be Clerk of the Crown.

Tickets may be had from Mr. I B. Patel at the University School of Economics and Sociology or from Mr. C. G. Parekh at the Wilson College and from one o'clock on the Saturday afternoon at the hall. They cost eight annas, a rupee and two rupees respectively.

63 Talukas Entitled To Revenue Rebate

APPLICATIONS TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GALORE

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Government find from the large number of applications received for revenue rebates that it is not always understood that rebates are given primarily on account of a fall in current prices of agricultural products as compared with those prevailing at the time the settlements were made; and generally no rebate is given unless the fall exceeds 25 per cent. It is not on the ground of a general fall in prices that the rebate is given. The fall must be on the prices prevailing at the time of the last settlement. This is why only certain talukas are found to be entitled to the rebate while others with about the same price rates of agricultural produce do not get it.

Thus out of 185 talukas and mahals in the Province, only 63 were found to be qualified for revenue rebates in the current year. The estimated cost is divided among the divisions as follows:—

	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,47,000
Central Division ...	6,21,000
Southern Division ...	3,50,000
	14,18,000

In most of the other 122 talukas and mahals the comparative fall in prices was much less than 25 per cent. Most of these talukas were settled before or during the War and in a number of such cases prices to-day show an actual rise. There is no scope for the grant of rebates in such cases. The land revenue of talukas last settled before the War will fall due for resettlement in the near future and will be dealt with in accordance with the revised procedure in accordance with the forthcoming Settlement Legislation.

A. V. THAKKAR TO VISIT WEST KHANDESH

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Feb. 7.

The West Khandesh District which is heavily addicted to drink is now making wonderful strides towards prohibition, as evidenced by the decidedly remarkable low figures for sale of liquor this year. It was Gula Maharaj, a Bhil Saint, who revolutionized the whole ethics of the Bhil Society. He died recently. His brother and wife are carrying on the prohibition work. Mr. Thakkar, a prominent Congress worker of the district is now organising the campaign.

At Gandhiji's request, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh is to visit this District, on the 13th instant and will tour for a fortnight in the area.

HOSTEL FOR HARIJAN GIRLS

The annual general meeting of the West Khandesh Harijan Sevak Sangh was held here on February 5, when a new executive body was elected. It was unanimously decided to start a Hostel for Harijan girls to accommodate at least 10 girls. A hostel for male students is already there.

A meeting of the citizens of Dhulia yesterday condemned the repressive measures taken by Jaipur and Rajkot State authorities. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi were congratulated. Messrs. Nandedkar, Parulekar, Subhanna, Dr. Ashtaputre, Dagadu Gurjar and others spoke, explaining to the audience the implications of the States struggle all over India.

Fire In W. I. Match Factory

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Loss estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 was caused by a disastrous fire at the Western India Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur this afternoon.

Before the Fire Brigades could extinguish the flames machinery and steel work was twisted out of shape and packing material reduced to ashes. The loss is covered by insurance. Incendiarism is suspected. Two of the earliest to arrive at the scene of the incident were the Ministers of Industries and Public Information.—United Press.

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!

YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums—It's excellent colour—it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.

WILLS'S
CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.

CMS/63

Expropriation Cry Falls Flat

(Continued from page 7.)

be gainsaid that the Law was there. The mere granting of a sanction did not mean acquiescence in it. It was, as they all knew, granted as a formality and under the present conditions it could be obtained more easily. (Ironical cheers.)

But Government could not dispose of the whole argument by saying that it was the care or the concern of somebody else and there were interests to take care of the Government of India Act, 1935, and that Government might not bother about it.

It must be the duty of all to see that the provisions laid down in the Act were acted upon.

Coming to the case of the landlords, he said that there was no getting away from the fact that there was the principle of expropriation in the Bill, the seeds and germs of it were firmly rooted in it. It should be granted that it was his duty to consider and weigh carefully the case of the landlords. They were not the enemies of the country and they were entitled to as many privileges as any other section.

EXPROPRIATION BOGEY

Those landlords, the talukdars, the jahagirdars and the inamdars, had a history behind them. Their status had been repeatedly examined in the past and the history, they had, could not be easily brushed aside. The tenancy legislation, therefore, should not be examined in a haphazard and abrupt manner.

He asked the Minister whether there had been any demands by the tenants made directly to the Minister or in any other way seeking his help through any legislation. There was no doubt that there had been some agitation, and it seemed to him that so many "isms" which were responsible for this agitation combined together and were conducive to the bringing in of such a legislation.

EFFECT ON MUSLIMS

Under the Bill, provision was made for the members of the Joint family system. What about Muslims who had no such system? In the case of Muslims, the Bill would cause fragmentation of holdings.

He further stated that the Bill had a strange likeness to the Government of India Act which nobody wanted. In the same manner the present Bill, he thought, would not be touched by all concerned with a pair of tongs. It might be described as one which was neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring. It had neither substance nor shadow and to bring a measure of the kind and prop it up with artificial legs to stand upon, was not a measure worthy of a legislature of their standing.

JAMNADAS OPPOSES BILL

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the Bill was the most disappointing one. The principle of the Bill was that there was no principle in it or the absence of principle in it. The landlord was panicky and the tenant did not know whether it was for his protection or for the protection of someone else.

He agreed that the landlords were correct to some extent, when they feared expropriation in the Bill. Sir Ali Mohomed Khan Dehlavi, he stated, wanted to make out a case, but the Minister created some confusion in his mind. Under the Land Revenue Code, the right of occupancy was both transferable and inheritable. But under the present Bill, it was only inheritable and not transferable.

Mr. Morarji Desai: Transferable with the previous permission of Government. The Hon. Member does not know.....He is in the wrong.....

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: You don't know anything; you are in the wrong.....It is your conceit. .....

Mr. Desai: I do not know why the Hon. Member is excited.

The Speaker intervening stated that he had drawn the attention of the members of the House that they could only address the Chair, and that they could not exchange words with one another. The word "You" should never be used and the member should always use the word "he", as the member was supposed to address the Chair. And if the member said, "You don't know anything," it meant that the Chair did not know anything. He pointed out that it was a debate, and that it should be conducted properly and according to the Assembly regulations.

RIGHT OF TRANSFER

Mr. Mehta replied that when he said "you" he honestly meant Mr. Morarji Desai, and it was natural that when a man was on his legs, he was off his head. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that the right of transfer was restricted. Under the Land Revenue Code, Government was bound for thirty years not to impose new conditions on the landlords. What Government was entitled to was only to charge by way of land revenue. He asked whether Government gave any occupancy rights to the landlords.

Mr. Mehta, then, argued that there was nothing wrong in indirect expropriation. In Western countries such indirect method of expropriation was resorted to. Every tax was expropriation. What was expropriation after all? It was making one "to go out of his property". Such expropriation was necessary, and those supposed rights and the sanctity if their privileges were all relative. Things go on changing and the same rights cannot be preserved. Slavery, after centuries of existence, had to be abolished.

But to the extent that the Government took away the rights of occupancy, to the extent in that sense there was expropriation, there was remedy and that was by compensation. But he did not see any expropriation and it was a bogey like the cry raised "Religion in Danger," whenever there was enactment of any social legislation.

There was also another bogey raised by some members, the bogey of "class-war". Even the Revenue Minister, in the course of his preliminary remarks, went hammer and tongs at some people who were said to be out for a class-war. But class-war was not of any one's fermentation. It was due to economic conditions which being divergent, under stated circumstances, there was a pull in the opposite direction with the result that every one would become the victim of it. Even Karl Marx did not say that a class-war could be created or prepared. He admitted that he was a victim of it.

And except for those two bogeys, the Bill did nothing else.

The landlord, if he agreed to lose his sentimental pride about property, would get every condition which was provided for in the Bill to safeguard his lordship over his property and his revenue. The former relation would continue to exist even under the new dispensation.

But new conditions would be created where tenants would be landlords without revenue. It would result in what he would like to call as "topsyturvy tenure". A set of conditions would be created by which there would be "Bombay Domestic and Mill-hand tenure". There would be also many people who would be landlords in one area and tenants at another and it would be impossible for anyone to make any distinction.

"REASONABLE RENT."

With regard to the fixing of fair and reasonable rent he argued that such a course would open up an endless vista of litigation. He therefore suggested that definite reduction of land rent should be granted by Government and that a proper investigation of the assessment of fair and reasonable rent should be made.

After Mr. Mehta completed his speech, closure was moved for and granted.

Mr. Morarji Desai, replying, stated that except for the inexplicable explosion by Mr. Jamnodas Mehta, he felt grateful to the members of the House for showing geniality and for the suggestions they made with regard to the Bill.

With regard to the suggestion that proper inquiry should have been made into the problem, the Minister pointed out that as long ago as 1926 the Bombay Legislative Assembly appointed a committee in that connection, which reported on the settlement of the land revenue assessment. That Committee whose members were known for their sympathy for the landlords, stressed the introduction of such a legislation. He drew the attention of the members to the remarks made by Mr. Henderson.

But doubting Thomases always doubted and there was no basis for their argument that the kind of legislation which the present Government had brought was not necessary. The previous Government with their sympathy for the landlords left the charge of bringing such a legislation to their successors without, they themselves, inviting any trouble.

Then the Minister read extracts from a confidential reports of a revenue officer without disclosing his name and stated that the officer had referred to the "misdeeds of Inamdars and talukdars," calling them as "natural allies of Government and the enemies of N. C. O.'s. That was one of the several reports where the "misdeeds" had been explained. Further the Minister himself had discussed with many tenants about their problem and had received hundreds of applications from them, enumerating their grievances. The argument, therefore, that the demands came from only agitators could not hold good. And what did it matter if a real grievance came from an agitator or not? Was he not himself an agitator?

SANCTION FOR TRANSFER.

With regard to the argument advanced by Mr. Mehta who never missed any opportunity of abusing the Government and running away after doing it and he was so careful about other people's conceit, the Minister stated, that Mr. Mehta was not present in the House to hear about his own conceit, the Minister stated it was futile to discuss principles with those who had no principles.

The only difference, he added, between the previous and the present position of the landlord was that whereas formerly lands were transferable and now he could transfer or sell his lands without the permission of the Government. This permission, the Minister assured, would not be usually refused. Government wanted to encourage the tendency that proper cultivators of the land should have possession of it. And for whatever transfer made, no money would be charged. Money was only demanded for conversion.

Even the restricted rights of the landlord were not serious. It was in fact not restricted. Whenever it was found that the value of the crops had increased permanently or temporarily or that the landlord had improved the land, then he would get the value that was reasonable at the proper time.

With regard to the argument that the assessment should not be increased, it had never been stated that it would increased; on the other hand, Government was bound to reduce it.

And where was the question of eviction? the Minister asked. A fair rent was guaranteed.

Whereas the landlord took the full rental value of the land he possessed, Government took only a part of it, namely the assessment and for the rest they had the occupancy rights.

Anent the argument that the relations between the landlord and the tenant would not be happy as a result of the Bill, the Minister asserted that the position was analogous to that of a master and his servant.

With regard to the argument that the Bill went outside the Government of India Act, he pointed out that it was his constant endeavour to change that Act, so that it could not be recognised in that form.

It was not correct to say that under the provisions of the Bill the land would go to many heirs, leading to fragmentations of holdings; it would go only to one and the proper heir. He also pointed out that Government was not interferring with the restricted rights of the tenants of the Muslim community, inasmuch as it would not do so with the members of the Hindu community or any other community.

The Bill sought to remove the theoretical rights which had been abused by several, (authough not by all) landlords in the cases of several tenants of theirs, although it was not in the case of all the tenants.

There were other arguments forwarded by the members of the Opposition which in the words of a member "cancelled one another". He had no doubt that the Bill would restore good relations between the landlord and his tenant, that it would remove the old unequal relations, the relation of a feudal landlord.

The Bill enjoined certain responsibilities on the tenants also and it seemed to him a funny argument to say that the tenant under the new Act would be more powerful than the landlord. He asked the member who put forward such an argument why they should not change positions, if that were really so.

It was however curious that opposites met together and condemned Government. The opposition was, perhaps, born out of a fear of losing in the next elections and that they should raise their voices. Anyway, all those who had the interests of the tenants at hearth should not have opposed the first reading of the Bill.

Concluding he hoped that the Bill would be passed at the first reading unanimously, so that changes might be suggested, when it was sent to the Select Committee.

The House, after division was demanded, passed the first reading of the Bill, 64 voting for and 43 against.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Friday) when discussion of other items in the agenda like the Bombay Small holders Relief Bill, which, it is expected, will not occupy much of the time and the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, will be taken up for consideration.

INTERPELLATIONS

During question time Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government had to face a volley of questions regarding the alleged inefficient management of the Government Central Press. The Minister denied having received complaints from individual employees about the inefficient management of the press. The Union, he said, had protested against the appointment of the head clerk as Assistant Manager

Mr Patil's statement that the Union had stated recently that the Government Press was being run on sound lines brought Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to his feet.

Mr. Mehta:—What do you mean by sound lines?

Mr. L M. Patil:—Sound lines means sound lines.

Mr. Mehta:—When the workers are discontented, do you describe the working of that concern as being run on sound lines?

There was no reply.

Mr. Jamnadas asked the Minister to delete the word "sound" from the answers.

Mr. L. M. Patil was heard to remark that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was not in order.

"Leave it to the Chair to decide," was Mr. Mehta's rejoinder.

The Prime Minister replying to a question on unemployment among middle-class people in Bombay, stated that he was aware that there were a large number of unemployed persons among the middle-class people. The Government could not, however, give any idea as to the extent of unemployment. And the Government, the Minister added, was not in a position to take up the question of any legislation to reduce unemployment.

The Government, he admitted, had not so far conceived of any scheme to reduce middle-class unemployment. A Committee was, however, pondering over this question.

Replying to questions on the proposed abolition of Central Division, Mr. Morarji R. Desai stated that it was not a fact that the Government had issued orders for the abolition of the Central Division and its distribution of its seven provinces among the Northern and Southern Divisions. But the question of reducing the Revenue Commissionership was under consideration with a view to utilise the third Revenue Commissioner as a Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction. In case this was done, the Province would be divided between two remaining Commissioners.

Questioned whether the Government were aware that the proposed abolition was likely adversely to affect the political and cultural importance of Poona and Maharashtra, the Minister said that the proposal had nothing to do with the political and cultural importance of the places referred to.

Mr. K. M. Munshi replying to questions on the police raid on "Lambi Chawl" stated that it was not a fact that a constable had been posted at each room and that the men and women were searched. The Chawl was raided because the police knew it to be a refuge of bad characters.

COURTESY TO PUBLIC

Government have issued instructions to heads of departments regarding considerate and courteous treatment to be meted out to members of the public approaching them and their subordinate officers on business. The instructions will be displayed in Government offices and other conspicuous places for the knowledge and benefit of the public. This information was given by the Prime Minister in replying to a question put by Mr. F. B. Dabhi (Kaira District).

A. I. S. P. C. Executive

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference announces that a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference will be held at Harijan Colony Kingsway, Delhi, on Monday the 13th in the afternoon.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will preside. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the next session of the Conference will also attend the meeting.

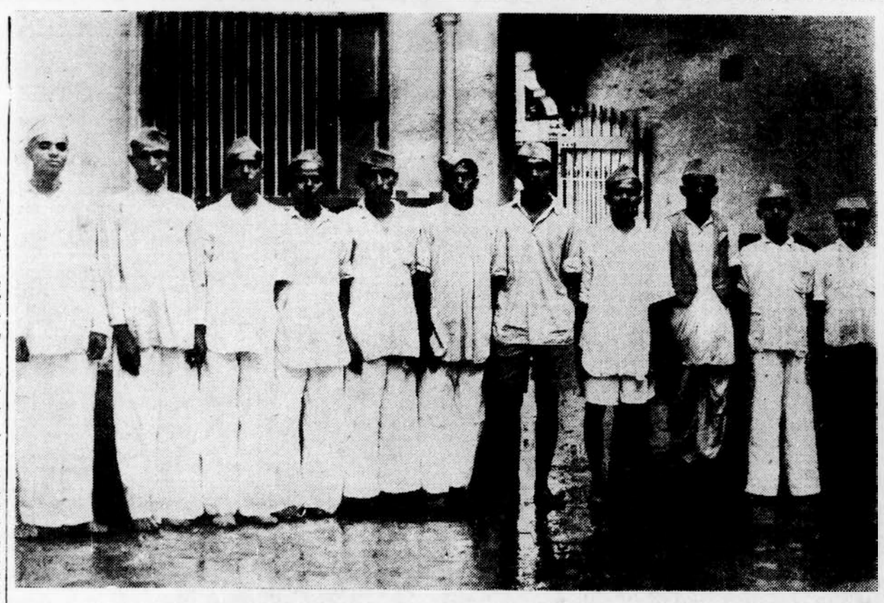
The following agenda will be considered:—

Draft resolutions for submission to the Subject Committee.

Work before the Ludhiana Conference.

Reshaping the policy of the conference in the light of the Indian National Congress policy, regarding the States.

All members are requested to attend and inform their arrival to the Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Harijan Colony, Delhi.



Batch of 11 volunteers who started from Poona for Hyderabad satyagraha and were arrested at Aurangabad on Wednesday morning.

Motoring & Aviation

Using A Starting Handle

Some Elementary Precautions

BY S. M. ALI BABBAN

'Mind she don't backfire' is often heard in garages and at the stands when one attempts to start the engine with the starting handle. It is, indeed, a good warning to remind one about backfiring and its consequences.

The other day I read in a foreign newspaper that a motor driver while starting up the engine of the motor van belonging to the company with a starting handle sustained an injury in the fourth finger of the right hand. A few days later the finger became septic, blood poisoning set in and the driver died.

One can learn more from the medical reports. The majority of such cases of wrist injury caused by starting handle accidents have been mainly among the commercial drivers. One must, therefore, learn to use the handle properly.

Starting the engine is done by two ways, either by switching the starter motor or by swinging the starting handle. Although electric starters are now more popular, a starting handle is always needed. It enables the engine to be started on ordinary days and on cold days or after standing for a long period in order to fill the cylinders with the mixture prior to starting with the batteries. This relieves the batteries from much load. Still when the batteries are found rundown, they are reserved for lighting purposes and one is forced to make use of the starting handle now and then. It is also very useful for valve timing and adjustments.

ENGAGEMENT SYSTEM.

Commonly, loose or fixed types of starting handles are found on the present day cars. But in both, the engagement system is one and the same. The forward end of the crankshaft is provided with a pair or more teeth or dogs, each having one straight and one slopping tooth. The starting handle has a pair of similar teeth, such that when the handle is put into engagement the straight sides of the teeth engage and the handle can then rotate the engine crankshaft in its normal direction of rotation, when the engine fires the crankshaft teeth move faster and the slopping sides forces the starting handle teeth out of engagement. A compression spring normally holds the latter away from the crankshaft's teeth. Should a backfire occur the engine rotates in the reverse direction and there is then a positive drive to the starting handle. If the latter is held rigidly in closed fist the wrist is liable to be broken.

INCORRECT METHOD.

If your thumb is separated from the fingers, that is, resting the thumb on one side and the fingers on the other side of the handle. Note in this way the thumb or the wrist may be knocked by the back swing and fracture is likely to result. This incorrect way from early days has received universal condemnation.

CORRECT WAY

When the engine is to be started by hand, the driver or the owner motorist should look and see, if the sparking lever on the dash board or on the starring column is retard. This prevent any possibility of the direction of the starting handle being suddenly reversed by an explosion on the compression stroke, an affect which is frequently very dangerous and has been the real cause of sprained wrist and broken arms. It is, therefore, advisable to take great care that the spark is well retarded before any attempt is made to pull the starting handle over. In the retard position even if the engine flies back no harm can be done if the handle is held carefully. Next see that the gears are in neutral position. If the gears are not in neutral, the engine started will exert its power on the transmission, the car will move forward and will knock you down. To obviate backfire a strong mixture should also be used.

PRELIMINARY PRECAUTIONS.

Stand facing the handle, put your left hand on the bumpers mudguard or on the dumb irons for support and balance your body. Bend down and grip the handle with your right hand and engage the claw in the ratchet of the shaft. Your hand should not grasp the starting handle but the fingers should be hooked under it.

The best rule is to pull not to push against the compression and to pull upwards the shoulders. Rotate the handle until it is at its lowest path then give it a jerking swing upwards to its highest point, this should start up the engine. In case the engine flies back while holding in this correct position the fingers straighten out and lose their hold of the handle. Of course the legs must be kept clear of the swing of the handle.

ONE MORE ARREST AT KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 9.

The proposed special meeting of Kolhapur Jahagirdars called by the Prime Minister at his bungalow in Tarabai Park this morning did not take place on account of State mourning for the late Maharaja of Baroda.

One more arrest from Shivajipeth under I. P. C. 109, 147 and 323 was made this afternoon by the police, who took Mr. Baburao Patil, member of the Shivaji Tarun Mandal into custody.

The case of all the eleven accused is posted for hearing tomorrow.

ARYA SATYAGRAHA

All-India Batch On Shivratri Day

SHOLAPUR, Feb 9.

An enthusiastic reception was given to Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda, the 2nd dictator of Arya Satyagraha, on his arrival here this morning.

Swami Bhaskaranand, has been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. Brahmacharis of Gurukul, Kangri, have been imprisoned in the Hyderabad Central Jail.

An All-India batch of Satyagrahis will start from Sholapur on the Shivratri day.—United Press

ARRESTS CONTINUE IN RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Feb. 9.

A surprise was sprung on Dr. Gajjar, leader of the Satyagraha, by the Additional District Magistrate, who ordered the former to see him personally to-morrow at the latter's residence.

The Police arrested one volunteer with 3,000 Parishad bulletins and confiscated his cycle. Seventeen more were arrested at the public meeting at Azad Chowk, including the 27th Dictator, who appointed Mr. Jethashankar Mehta as the next Dictator.

Despite prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. the usual Prabhat Pheri was taken out to-day and 20 were arrested.

The number of people arrested so far exceeds 250.

The Secretariat picketing will be resumed from to-morrow.—United Press.

FLY TO
KATHIAWAR, POONA & KOLHAPUR

LEAVE LATER
ARRIVE SOONER
STAY LONGER
FOR PARTICULARS:- PHONE 27547.
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA
BRABOURNE STADIUM, FORT

12 HEAD CAVITIES BREED CATARRH

DISCOVERY IN X-RAY PHOTO
New, quick-vapourising medication reaches every hidden germ
Do not think that catarrh affects only the nose and throat. It also fills 12 head cavities which Nature has placed in the cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of the brain. Sprays, gargles and oily drops cannot reach these cavities. But Karsote, the new, quick-vapourising medication, penetrates every opening in the clogged head. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. Germs are destroyed. Infected mucous loosens in every cavity. Your whole head clears. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

RELIEF FOR BURNS
Treat Burns immediately with 'New-Skin.' It gives instant relief and provides an antiseptic waterproof coating which prevents infection and quickens healing.

NEW-SKIN
ANTISEPTIC WATERPROOF COATING

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mahatmaji's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mahatmaji's statement is most unexpected and puzzling. It lacks the healing Gandhian touch of justice and detachment in the supreme hour of conflict. A sense of defeat and irritation, very rare in Mahatmaji's utterances mars it. If Mahatmaji was against Sri Subash Bose's re-election for good reasons, he should have clearly told us so at the right time when the Sardar group issued the statement.

Sardar Patel and a section of the working committee issuing a statement in favour of Dr. Pattabhi without the knowledge of the President of the year was itself a serious handicap to Dr. Pattabhi and a gain to Sri Subhas Bose. The feeling is growing strong especially after office acceptance that the present Congress High Command is fast becoming fascist like the British Cabinet in its methods, outlook, temperament and affiliations.

The presidential election gave an unexpected chance to register this wish against this tendency in Congress High Command. That became the main issue. There is not the slightest evidence to show that it was a vote of no-confidence in Mahatmaji. We never knew his real mind in the matter. On the other hand the real significance of the vote is a request to Mahatmaji to assume direct and full responsibility for the leadership of the country in the ardous twin fight against Federation and Indian States now impending. The elections of the A.I.C.C. confirm this view though I feel with Mahatmaji that the structural basis and the actual working of our Congress elections especially at the bottom are not yet quite free from corruption and the unholy weight of partisan and local influences and the directions of the provincial command.

Neither Sri Subash, Jawaharlal, Dr. Pattabhi or Sardar can lead the country without Mahatmaji's blessings, directions and advice. Therefore it is our humble prayer that Mahatmaji will once again assume direct and full leadership of the country with Sri Subash as President for the year. There may be between them conflict of temperament and outlook but I feel sure that Mahatmaji has enough dynamic power to alchemise Sri Subash to his own profoundly renovating view of life. Resignations or walk-outs either from the Left or the Right at the present juncture would be fatal to India's fight for freedom.—Yours, etc.

K. S. VENKATARAMANI.
Editor, "Bharata Mani."

Madras.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While congratulating you on bringing to the notice of the public some of the vagaries of the Bombay Art Society this year, I am surprised how the President of that Society is still silent in the matter. If he thinks that it is a thing of minor importance I would advise him to go into the details of the following items which will reveal to him the undesirable methods pursued by some of his colleagues in authority.

1. Who selected the pictures for the catalogue this year? Was the Selection Committee of the exhibition responsible for it?

2. Why were some of the gentlemen who were invited on the Selection Committee left out at the last moment and who is responsible for this?

3. In a recent issue of a local Marathi paper, in a review of the present exhibition the writer had levelled some charges against the Director of the School of Art, as one of the judges. Is this not also applicable to the photographic section this year where all the three judges were the members of a prominent club in Bombay? Did this effect any way the distribution of prizes in that section?

From the response they got for this exhibition the Society may probably be thinking that it is very popular among the Bombay public and it is a pity that the miscarriage of the All-India Art Congress, has not opened the eyes of the authorities. They cannot afford to forget that the poor artists of Bombay just respond to the call of the only exhibition where they can show their efforts to the public and not because they like the working of the Society.

It is a wonder that the authorities of the Society still keep silent on the insult offered to the Indian National Press. If the present democratic Government can supersede a municipality or a local board for improper work, why should they keep silent at such undemocratic things that are going on in this Society which is not only supported by the Government but also housed in the Secretariat? I am surprised that they have tolerated this insult to our National Press.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

ARE YOU LANGUID AND LIVERISH?

Take Natural Salts of the Earth.

For most ills, Nature herself offers the best remedies. And so it is with liver troubles that make folk so tired and languid, irritable and depressed. The natural cure consists of Nature's own purifying mineral salts—the elements which make the tonic springs of Europe so famous for their healing power.

The most powerful of these cleansing elements—Sodium, Potassium and Lithium—have been combined in Fynnon Salt. A small dose in a glassful of water gives you a stimulating tonic drink equal to three glasses of natural spring water. Fynnon Salt dissolves the clogging wastes in your blood immediately—rinses them right out of the system. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, and keeps them working actively. Soon you get fit and energetic once more, cheerful, full of life and high spirits. Purified blood brings new colour to your cheeks, sparkle to the eyes. With accumulated wastes goes superfluous fat. Take a still, cool drink of Fynnon Salt every morning before breakfast. Sold in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. M 611

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Railway Accidents

"MAL" suggests that in order to avoid railway accidents, the engines should be provided with powerful headlights and there should be a special pilot or look-out man on every train.

Gandhiji's Statue

N. C. BUCH protests against the proposal of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress to erect a Statue of Gandhiji at a heavy cost as being an unjustified wastage of money.

All-India Radio Station

V. L. PRADHAN opposes the suggestions made to hand over the control of the Bombay Radio Station to the Provincial Government. He also considers that there is no necessity of another radio station in Poona.

Inter Class On Suburban Service

S. S. JOSHI recommends to the Railway Companies to institute an intermediate class in suburban trains. While the third class is too crowded by the milkmen, vegetable vendors, etc. the second class is too costly for the middle class people, who would welcome the innovation.

India And League Of Nations

R. T. GOVERNOR feels that in the present condition of India it is not worthwhile to continue her costly connection with the League of Nations, which has proved its utter futility all those years.

Improvements To The Bombay-Poona Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Times of India" dated 24th September it was stated that the Government intended to spend 5 1|2 lakhs of rupees on the improvement of the Bombay-Poona Road. The motorists will be pleased to hear that I have now obtained the following definite information from the Hon. Minister for Public Works.

The work of providing cement concrete surface to the following miles have been ordered to be started:—

A—Miles 25 to 27 and 44 to 45
B—Miles 67 to 71 and 72 to 73.
C—Miles 98 to 103.

The estimated costs for the above 3 sections of the road is as under:—

A—Rs. 1,93,900.
B—Rs. 1,88,000.
C—Rs. 3,21,000.

Rs. 7,02,900 total estimated Cost.

The first section refers to miles 25, 26 and 27 just lying outside Thana and miles 44 and 45 is the diversion road outside Panvel Town, i.e., from the Panvel Police Chowkey to the Panvel Bridge which last year was in a terrible condition.

The second section relates to the modernising of the Bhor Ghat which work was considerably overdue and will no doubt be received by the motorists with great relief.

The third section is the stretch just outside Kirkee.

All this is real good news and we congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Works on his enterprise and sincerely trust he will pursue the good work until the whole of the Bombay-Poona Road is reconstructed and made dust-proof in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA MEHTA.

Bombay, February 8.

Mr. Gazdar And Mogul Line

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter written by the Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Agents of the Mogul Line, in your issue of recent date, under the caption of "Distinguished Hajis on El-Madina."

The Mogul Line bosses seem to be greatly upset at the report that the Chairman of the Karachi Port Haj Committee or any other "distinguished" Hajis travelled or intended to travel by the s.s. "El-Madina". As one who knows, will you please allow me to point out, that Mr. Gazdar had intended to travel by the Haj Line's s.s. "El-Madina" and a First Class berth was reserved by him beforehand. The Mogul Line naturally could not tolerate the idea of the Karachi Haj Committee head travelling by the "Native boat" and he was "persuaded" to go by their s.s. "Islami."

Mr. Gazdar did not want to sail till the 16th because of the "No-Confidence Motion" in the Sind Assembly but the poor support that was given to the Muslim League motion, when leave to introduce it was asked, made him change his mind, and rather than waiting for the worst, he obliged the Moguls and sailed away by their ship.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

The Betrayal Of Czechoslovakia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The embers of the controversy whether France and Great Britain betrayed Czechoslovakia have still not died down. The following remarks of an independent American observer will be found interesting in this connection.

Mr. Demaree Bess writes in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 5th, 1938:—"In Europe, those ideals (democratic ideals) were put on trial at the Four-men Conference held in Munich last September 29th. They were tried, and found wanting. They were rejected for a new set of ideals, made in Germany. The events which led up to the Peace of Munich have been described in America and elsewhere as a duel between European democracies and European dictatorships. I was present at Munich when this Conference was held, and I covered the earlier two-men Conference between the German Dictator and the British Prime Minister. I believe that this description is false. Munich was not a duel. It was a deal."

The writer then records his amazement that following the Munich settlement the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France should have been mobbed by cheering crowds in the streets of London and Paris when they came back from Munich. He did not foresee that the surrender would be so overwhelmingly endorsed by the British and French Parliament. Mr. Bess next describes his impressions as he watched the so-called Ambassadors' Conference calmly supervising the partition of Czechoslovakia. He comments thus: "Every American correspondent in Berlin will assure you—privately at least—that the British and French representatives on this body sided with Germany against Czechoslovakia at almost every point of this unsavoury procedure. There was not the slightest appearance of a duel here between a belligerent Germany and a protective Britain and France. No, the whole affair smelled too much of a cold-blooded deal completed at Munich and carried out with heartless detachment by the four so-called European Great Powers upon the prostrate body of the Czechoslovakia nation". The writer makes an appeal to America not to be tooled by the British and French propaganda that they are fighting to save "democracy"—the same old cry which entangled America in 1914. He mentions the undeniable fact that "the moral issue was neatly cleared off the board by the Peace of Munich. So if another European war comes along—and there is every reason to believe that one will come along—Americans can decide whether or not to join in with a clearer eye to their own interest, now that they know that all these moral issues are so much eye-wash."—Yours, etc.,

E. J. M.

Inter-Science Curriculum

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have made a bold attempt at expressing some of my opinions concerning the present educational system, by taking advantage of the fact that your esteemed paper suffers the acceptance of a few essays, which are the proceeds of the 'black and white' expression of Indian youth.

Herein I am referring exclusively but typically to the Inter-Science curriculum of the Bombay University. I wonder why the course is being made more and more difficult every year. I notice that some subjects such as German and English have been included. It is also very significant that the majority of the "B" group failure have fallen victims to Physics, a subject which does not concern them in the least. Many of these failures may have had brilliant medical careers before them, if their physiologically inclined minds were to overcome the ridiculous barrier placed in the way of Physics. What could be more tragic than to curb possible careers of such individuals. Such difficulties were introduced probably to discourage students from taking up this line, and thus facilitate diffusion, so that the problem 'Unemployment among educated' or some other such problem, may be eradicated.

I am not in a position convincingly to specify this fact, but I may safely state that no reason given will justify the move made by the educational authorities in any circumstances whatsoever.

Apart from my making or justifying any criticisms for the present, I would like to put forward an humble suggestion. The authorities may claim to have succeeded in combining literature with science, and the good elements of Physics with those of Biology. But we must remember that a Physiologically inclined mind cannot grasp the spirit of Physics, which is an essential factor if the full advantage of the subject is sought. Would it not be better if two subjects such as English and Physics were made inter-dependent? Moreover, instead of having to learn such a comprehensive treatise of the subject, would not Physics of a more general character be more interesting and hence retainable.

I have ample proof which points to the fact that medical students in the 2nd term of their 1st year, remember practically nothing of their Intermediate Physics. The fact is they are not mathematically inclined, which can be seen from the fact that they have taken Biology. Hence they find the present Physics course quite devoid of interest, as it is literally built up on a frame-work of formulaes and quantitative study.

I earnestly hope the authorities will move a hand in the matter, or will at least specify their attitudes. I assure you that any move made will not only prove enlightening to many dumb suffering students, whose collective and persistent complaints is partially the cause of this article, but it may be a step in the rectification and possible advancement of our educational system.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. S.

Halis' Movement For Freedom

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASEE

Mr. Indulal Yagnik writes:—

"Let me at the outset advert to the historical background of this announcement. As my friend Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, Secretary of a Gujarat Kisan Sabha has already pointed out, the Hali Movement was really inaugurated by the Kisan Sabha and Kisan Marchers at the Haripura Congress. Our thanks are due to Dr. Sumant Mehta who really set the ball rolling by making a public appeal to Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Patel and other Congress leaders to snap the chains of Halis' slavery before the Congress Session.

Weeks before the Congress met, the Kisan workers carried the slogan of the Halis' freedom to distant areas of the Surat district. The three thousand and odd Kisans who marched to Haripura filled the air of the Congress camp with resounding shouts of "End Hali Slavery." Yet all the response they got were unbecoming abuses from Sardar Patel.

We were however gratified to see that, as a political realist the Sardar quickly percieved the necessity of tackling the problem. How could this system of slavery condemned by sun-dried British bureaucrats, be condoned for a minute longer in the sacred air of Bardoli after it had been so ruthlessly exposed before all assembled at the Congress? He denounced the Hali System in moving terms and set about the job of releasing them. And now, the Sardar has announced on agreed scheme of emancipation with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi.

I regret however to state that the detailed scheme as announced at Bardoli on January 26, falls far short of a true declaration of Halis' freedom. Indeed one may say that in spite of the best wishes of the distinguished leaders the chains of slavery might be more securely clapped round Halis' necks.

The Halis would indeed be glad to learn that those saddled with debts of 12 years' or longer duration would be free to leave their masters—Dhaniamas—at their will. So would also be Halis working away their fathers' debts by service. But how many Halis would there be, who would not have borrowed few rupees—or who would not be proved debtors according to their masters' account books during the last few years? Obviously then, only a few, if any, would breathe the air of freedom under the Bardoli pact.

What then about the vast majority indebted to their masters? They are, under the rules bound hand and foot to the chain of their old masters' slavery. They will, no doubt receive a fixed wage of 4½ annas—a few will get the annual salary of Rs. 80. But this wage might be given in cash or grain. The Hali might receive wages only when he is employed, while formerly his food, miserable as it was, and clothing etc., were provided by the masters. From a strictly mathematical point of view, the Hali might not gain more than before.

On the other hand the new scheme enables the master to cut down the wage by one anna in repayment of his debt. What is more, the Hali is morally bound, as he was not until now, to serve the old master in lieu of old debts. While some money might thus be paid off would not some more be lent to him too, to meet his occasional social expenses? Would he then even be a free man—free like other men to engage in labour for anyone on agree terms?

The crux of the matter is centred on the old or recent debts of Halis. The Sardar has treated debts of less than 12 years' duration as sacrosanct and elaborated a plan that would keep Halis in eternal, though somewhat refined, slavery for ever. The Kisan Sabha holds that all debts of Halis should be treated as cancelled for two reasons.

Firstly, Halis have been enslaved for generations past by their peasant masters. Taking therefore a long range of view of all accounts, it may be justly said that all debts, old and new have been paid off by the sweated labours of present Halis and their forebears.

Secondly, I suggest that all loans granted to Halis should be deemed to have been advanced for the immoral and innuman purpose of enslaving them for life. Thus these should be treated on a part with loans given for promoting gambling or prostitution and deemed irrecoverable from the debtors.

Suppose however that some debts are deemed just and operative. But are any other debtors bound to work for their creditors? Why should the Halis then be bound to obediently work for their masters to pay off their debts? Why can't they work anywhere according to their will and remain free like all others to pay their debts if and when they like?

There is only one human solution of the problem. Let us give back to the Halis their inalienable liberty of labour and contract. And but the masters be free to take all legal measures to recover their debts. They will have to thank their own dishonest and immoral motives if they could not recover their dues from the poor assets and low wages of their debtors.

Unfortunately the high motives of Sardar and Gandhiji have not been carried out in the charter announced by them. It remains for the Halis now to use the great announcement as a spring-board to secure by dint of their own unity and solidarity their complete and unconditional freedom to live and labour even as their brethren have wrought their freedom in Mangrol and Mandavi."

Dual System Of Legal Practice Said To Be Too Costly For Litigants

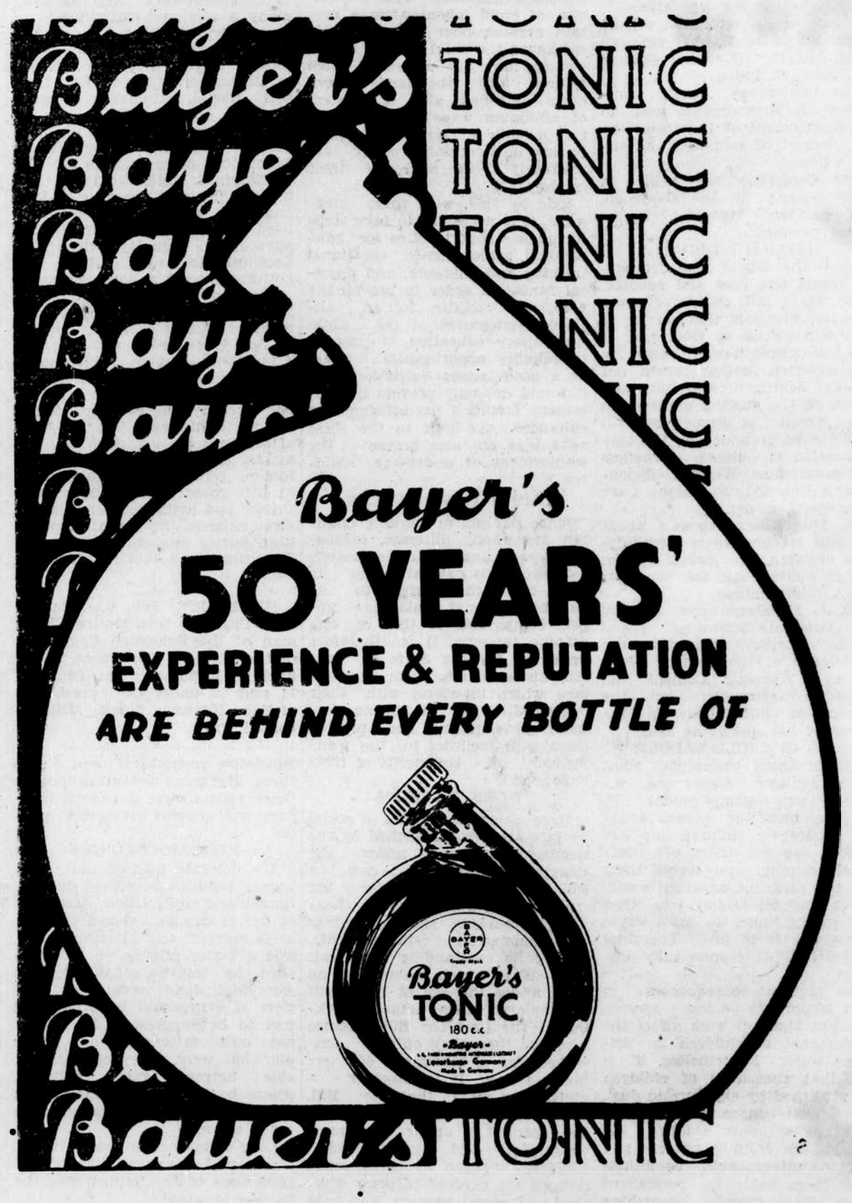
COURT FEES ACT TO BE MADE APPLICABLE TO HIGH COURT SUITS

It is learnt from reliable sources that the Government of Bombay are contemplating extension of the provisions of the Court Fees Act to the Original Side of the Bombay High Court. As a result of this revenue measure abolition or curtailment of the dual system of legal practice is under consideration.

It is an uncontested fact that cost of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court is out of all proportion to what it should be.

A suit which is contested to the end invariably ruins the losing party by the enormous costs, exceeding frequently subject-matter of the suit. They frequently ruin a winning party where the losing party is not in a position to pay the costs.

"The Office International d'Hygiene Publique, Paris", states a Press Note, "has informed the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that Palestine has imposed smallpox restrictions against passengers from Delhi arriving by air, with effect from the 20th January, 1939".



Women Plead For Revision Of Hindu Law

Ask Provinces & Centre To Remove Their Disabilities By Legislation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The fourth annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, opened in the Town Hall this morning. Mrs. Taraben Manekla! Premchand presided.

The Minutes of the Annual General and of the Special General Meetings were read and unanimously adopted. The Annual report was read to the House, reviewing the many sided activities of the Council, and how the Council had tackled the problems of destitute women and children of Juvenile delinquency and prostitution.

The reports of the Poona and Ahmedabad Branches, and their Audited Balance Sheets, and the report of the Broach Stree Mandal were read and adopted.

Sir S. S. Patkar spoke about the archaicness of the Hindu Law and how centuries of interpolations in the texts, had made the Hindu Law iniquitous and unfair as regards the rights and privileges of women. Persuasion and request would be ineffective and only legislation could meet the need for the recognition of women's position. He deplored that in this matter the provinces were so often behind the States. He criticised the defects and shortcomings of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill in the Central Legislature, and said that though the motive was good, the phraseology was technically and legally defective. He appealed to the Congress Government to speed up the reforms. He moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the time has come when the revision of Hindu Law relating to disabilities and iniquities suffered by Hindu women under the present Hindu Law with special reference to marriage, divorce guardianship and inheritance by framing proper comprehensive legislation should be undertaken by the Legislative Authorities. This Conference therefore requests the Central and Provincial Governments to appoint representative Committees with adequate number of women members to examine the whole question and recommend effective legislation.

A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to the Bombay Government and the National Council of Women in India.

The Conference further supported the Memorandum sent to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, by the B.P.W.C.

The Conference was held in Madhav-Baug in the afternoon, Mrs. Taraben Manekla! Premchand presided

LITERACY DRIVE

After the labour Sub-Committee report was read and adopted, there was a talk on literacy by a delegate, who said that service to man was service to God, and it was best where it was unselfish and expected neither return nor thanks. Sentiment and humanity might be the guiding motives in the spread of literacy, but it ought to be grounded on the sure foundation of business principle and programme. Western efficiency and thoroughness might serve as a useful model.

Dr. Miss Ribeiro spoke about the mill creches where working-class children, are looked after, bathed, clothed and fed, supervised by trained nurses.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa of the Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, addressed the Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on Thursday afternoon on the problem of child labour. In the course of his speech he said:

EVIL OF CHILD LABOUR

"Child labour undercuts adult labour, reduces wages and increases adult unemployment by replacing men and women workers. It keeps children out of schools, deprives them of vocational training, and forces them into the ranks of unskilled workers or into blind-alley jobs, thus condemning them to low wages throughout their life. Therefore child labour is economically unsound.

The physical consequences of child labour are no less serious. Different kinds of work affect the development of children in different ways. Nevertheless, it is true that thousands of children are weakened by exposure to dust, fumes, heat, uncomfortable postures and overwork. Since the body of the child is tender and delicate, unfavourable conditions make them liable to permanent injury. They need nourishing food, enough rest and proper care for their normal development. During this critical stage, certain conditions of work, stunts their growth permanently. Accidents, industrial poisoning, overstrain, under-development and decreased vitality are some of the physical consequences of child labour.

THE FINAL CHARGE

Our final charge against child labour is that certain types of juvenile employment is demoralizing. Labour in itself is not demoralizing; its cause must therefore be thought of largely in terms of contacts and associations. Pernicious contacts deaden the moral sensibilities of young children and develop in them undesirable social attitudes. Since they are susceptible, vicious adults easily lead them astray, and through their influence, children acquire habits and ways of behaviour that lead inevitably to their undoing. Certain forms of child labour in which supervision is reduced to a minimum, are therefore demoralizing in their effects.

Since this type of child labour deprives the child of its educational and recreational opportunities, forces it into unskilled labour, and exposes it to moral and physical hazards, it is a menace to the child in particular and to social progress in general. To overcome its evil effects, we must not only legislate but also see to it that the restrictions are enforced.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR JUVENILES

If such improvement in the conditions of labour and reduction in the number of children employed have been brought about through legislation, why not we extend such restrictions to unregulated small factories? Difficulties, no doubt, there are but they must be surmounted in the interest of these helpless children who are made to toil like slaves for a mere pittance. It is also necessary to protect children from industrial home work. No child who has been employed full time in a factory should be allowed to work over-time or take work home after factory hours. Similarly, street trades hotel and domestic service should be brought under control; boys and girls must be protected from their pernicious influences. The prohibition of child labour after a certain evening hour will not only safeguard the child against a long working day but protect it from falling into the hands of evil doers. We need also a system of minimum wage laws to protect juvenile workers since they, having no bargaining power, are peculiarly at the mercy of their employers.

Side by side, with these measures, it is necessary to take steps to equalize opportunities for educational achievement, vocational training and guidance, and physical fitness in order to provide the necessary facilities for an all-sided development of the child Compulsory education, if meant to equalize opportunities would be a good labour legislation, for it would not only provide the necessary facilities for utilizing the enhanced age-limit to the best advantage but also prevent the employment of under-age children.

BOMBAY GOVT. SCHEMES

Since parents of working children are wholly illiterate, exceedingly poor, and too often heavily indebted, it is natural that to them the child's right to its childhood should make no appeal comparable to that of its earning capacity. It is therefore necessary for the State to use compulsion to free them from labour which interferes with their opportunities for wholesome personal development, and provide them with facilities for the enjoyment of the rights of their childhood.

WORK IN SHOPS

Many valuable schemes of social welfare are being launched by the Bombay Government under the Congress Ministry. Just now a Bill is being considered for the regulation of work in shops, theatres, restaurants, eating houses and commercial establishments. Among its outstanding proposals is a clause which states that no child under the age of 12 shall be employed unless actually working at the time the Bill becomes law, and then shall only be employed for a maximum of six hours a day. It is, however, a matter for regret that the Bill, in so far as it covers child labour, cannot be applied to domestic service and street trades. Children engaged in these occupations are exposed to grave physical and moral hazards, and only legislative restriction can save them. But such action cannot be taken unless there is enough pressure and support from the public.

BEGGAR COLONIES

A delegate pointed out that beggar colonies flourished on sentiment and superstition. According to her it was as "wicked to give as to receive" and in either case, was a major offence, to be punished by imprisonment. Beggars were foul, dirty creatures, carriers of germs and infection, and had to be suppressed, for they not only fattened on public pity, but were guilty of unspeakable horrors against children, whose hands and feet they often cut off, whose eyes they blind, to get a copper.

Lady Lumley, who was present, expressed her appreciation of the good work of the Council and the Session terminated.

GROUP TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING AND THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL BY MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI (2ND FROM RIGHT), IN THE TOWN HALL ON WEDNESDAY.

NO-CASTE-CENSUS CAMPAIGN

All-India Women's Conference Joins Move

At the last meeting of the All-India Women's Conference, held at Delhi, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority:—

"Resolved that the All-India Women's Conference welcomes the Movement started by the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal Lahore, for the returning of 'NIL' in the column of Caste in the 1941 Census Returns, as such a move on a large scale is bound to put at discount the Caste differentiations which have proved for centuries to be a stumbling block in the all-round uniform progress of our country; and assures the authorities of the Mandal that they can count upon the fullest support and co-operation of the Conference in their noble mission."

The Organising Secretary of the All-India Jat-Pat Torak (Anti-Caste) Census Sangh is in communication with the Provincial Committees of the Women's Conference to nominate their members on the Sangh.

LOYAL JEWS NEED HAVE NO FEAR

Checking Up Foreigners In Czechoslovakia

A statement recently issued to the Press in Prague by the Government Authorities in connection with the control of nationality status says:—

The measures passed recently in Czechoslovakia, and affecting many a foreigner, introduced a compulsory checking up of the nationality status of persons of foreign origin. They are general in their character and free from bias. Racial, national or religious questions had no influence upon these measures. The rights acquired through naturalisation, which took place prior to the 1st of November 1918, are valid and beyond dispute. Speaking of Jews and their present problems, they need not have any fear if they ahve always been loyal citizens of Czechoslovakia and if they did nothing to weaken her position.

Czechoslovakia was known as an asylum to which many a refugee of various countries has fled to find there peace and safety. After the Munich Agreement, which caused to Czechoslovakia a loss of more than 38 per cent. of her territory, the country found herself in distress. The instinct of self-preservation made it necessary to reduce the number of foreign refugees and immigrants in this country and thus provide shelter and living for her own native citizens. No other motives than purely economic moved the Government to tackle this problem.

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 6.—Lala Bishan Dass has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Political Conference to be held at Kapurthala on February 11 and 12 under the presidency of Baba Karam Singh Dhut.—United Press.

CIGARETTE FIRM'S CLAIM

Compromise In Delhi Suit

A compromise has been reached in the case in which Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., brought a civil suit against the Upper Sind Cigarette Manufacturing Co., and the United States Tobacco Co. Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., filed a suit against the defendant companies in August 1937 for an injunction restraining them from manufacturing or selling "BBB" cigarettes which they alleged were a colourable imitation of the "AAA" cigarettes manufactured by Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd.

Mr. Des Raj Pahwa granted an injunction and also ordered the defendants to render accounts of profits earned by them by the sale of "BBB" cigarettes. After this order Messrs Carreras applied for execution alleging that the defendants had committed a breach of the injunction and further claimed damages on that account.

The compromise was reached yesterday in the court of Mr. Des Raj Pahwa on terms which included the payment of Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiff decree-holders in full and final settlement of all their claims regarding accounts, compensations, damages, etc. The permanent injunction granted by the decree restraining the defendants jointly and severally, and their respective partners, servants and agents from manufacturing and offering for sale, selling or otherwise dealing in cigarettes under the "BBB" trade mark will continue

The managing partner of the defendant company solemnly declared that the defendants had no stock of "BBB" cigarettes in their possession and agreed to get delivered to Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., the consignment of "BBB" cigarettes lying at some station near Calcutta for destruction

The defendants, by their managing partner Seth Nehchal Das also agreed that they jointly and severally and their respective partners and servants would not in any way infringe any trade mark of Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., nor would manufacture or offer for sale cigarettes under the trade marks of the decree holders or in any packet, tin or container bearing an imitation of Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., trade mark or any part thereof, or would not imitate any of the trade marks of the aforesaid Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., or in any way infringe their right and property in the trade marks owned or possessed by them, and would not in any manner pass off any of their cigarettes as those of Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd.

Mr. Kripa Narain appeared for Messrs Carreras (India) Ltd., and Rai Bahadur Harish Chandra for the defendants.

ELECTRICITY STRIKE

Frontier Govt. Appoints Inquiry Committee

PESHAWAR, Feb. 9.

The strike in the Hydro-Electric Department, Frontier Government, continues for the second day. Strikers include three gazetted Muslim officers.

Now that the present staff has been reinforced to some extent and various centres are working extra hours, there is no fear of electric power failing in Peshawar and Mardan districts.

Government have appointed Nawabzada Mohammad Aslam to conduct an inquiry into the alleged grievances of the strikers. Yesterday he proceeded to Mardan, where he will meet the representatives of both sides tomorrow and collect evidence from them.—United Press

50 Tenants Arrested In Tal

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAKHISARAI.

The situation in Barahiya Tal seems to be alarming.

The Committee, which was appointed in a Conference, held at the instance of the District Magistrate, Monghyr to settle the Bakasht land struggle in the Barahiya Tal area which is going on since last three years, has not as yet commenced its sittings, says a message from Barahiya Tal received in the office of the District Kisan Sabha.

While negotiations are going on for an amicable settlement, the Kisans too are active in launching Satyagrah on their fields. It is re ported that four tenants of the village Saroura in the Tal area received minor injuries as a result of assault being made on them by the men of the zemindars while they were offering Satyagrah on their lands and did not allow the men of the zemindars to harvest the crop which was claimed to be sown by the tenants in the lands belonging to the tenants.

As indicated by the news received in the office of the Kisan Sabha it is alleged that 70 tenants have received both simple and severe injuries since the beginning of the harvesting season this year in connection with the Tal area Bakasht land struggle.

Satyagrah on Bakasht lands is also going on in the village Lagar, P. S. Gogri since last 10 days says a message from Gogri.

Fifty tenants of different villages of Barahiya Tal area have arrested for the alleged breach of peace under section 32 P.A.

Later the S.D.O. and other officials arrived here with 100 policemen armed with lathis.

VIDYA MANDIR SATYAGRAHA

21 Muslim Arrested At C.P. Secretariat

NAGPUR, Feb. 9

Twenty-one Muslims in three batches of seven each courted arrest today near the main entrance of the C. P. Secretariat.

The leader of each batch prior to his arrest when questioned by the additional District Magistrate, said that they wanted to enter the Secretariat building and do picketing as a protest against the Vidya Mandir scheme to which the Muslims had objections. The number of demonstrators today were about 500, who later dispersed peacefully—A. P.

THE MAKING OF THE BUDGET

(Continued from page 6)

which profound changes, economic and financial, are leaving their foot-prints on public administration, the process of budgetting becomes an extremely embarrassing and complicated one. Take for example Public Works and Irrigation. The programme for these subjects is an extensive one running into several crores of rupees only a fraction of which can be obtained from the ordinary revenues of the State. Thus the pleasure and the enthusiasm of the Minister responsible for these departments become the pain and embarrassment of the Finance Minister who has to provide to each spending department its sinews of war. Take again the Excise department. The Prohibition policy with its positive and negative aspects cannot but act as nightmare to the Chancellor of the Exchequer who has to pay for the tune called by his colleagues. What a problem it is to face with equanimity and optimism, on the one hand, the ultimate loss, in the near future, of a revenue of nearly 4 crores of rupees and on the other the gradual rise in the expenditure owing to Government not collecting any Excise revenue? Good money has to be spent to prevent the collection of tainted money, a double tragedy in the eyes of any ordinary Finance Minister.

New Departures

In countries where the Finance Member has for himself a large and free field and the unqualified support of his colleagues and of the legislature, the equitable adjustment among the different claims becomes a matter of not a little importance and complexity. But under the present conditions of ministerial activities in the provinces of British India with restrictions from above, hesitations from the sides and criticism from below, the Finance Minister has to discharge a task which is neither pleasant nor enviable nor easy.

To what extent the Hon. Mr. Latthe will succeed in squaring the circle, whetting the appetite of the spending departments, an appetite which grows on what it feeds on, and in putting his hands into the pockets of the more prosperous citizens for the benefit of the less fortunate ones is a problem whose solution will be known to the public very shortly. What is clear is that the budget is bound to make new departures compelling the Finance Member to peregrinate into new realms of finance and taxation.

Hindu Shops Closed In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Feb. 9.

The Hindu shops in the city were closed to-day as a protest against the order of the District Magistrate banning music before the mosque in Basmandi, where an attack on a marriage party was made on Tuesday last. The Hindus allege that the ban curtails their civil liberties.

Although calm prevails apprehension is felt for the peace of the city and the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, arrived here this afternoon to study the situation—A. P.

AGA KHAN FOR JUNAGAD

JUNAGAD, Feb. 9.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Junagad by leaders of the Khoja Imami Ismaili communities for according a fitting reception to H. H. the Aga Khan, who is reaching here this evening.

During his stay here, the Aga Khan will inspect the Khoja Ismaili boarding house, which was opened by Prince Aly Khan in 1937.

His Highness will also concert measures for combating the causes of appalling mortality among Khoja infants and mothers. A number of pamphlets containing a message from the Aga Khan enjoining on mothers scrupulous attention to pre-natal and post-natal hygiene was distributed among the Ismaili families here.—A. P.

Dentists know the value of Tek—they warn you against imitations.

You'll feel your mouth cleaner, breath sweeter, once you start Tek toothbrushing.

Your teeth are not completely clean until every nook and cranny has been explored by strong bristles that sweep out food particles. Tek is the best toothbrush in the world for this job. Its patented short head fits everywhere, its tough bristles enter all crevices. No need for that prolonged brushing which wears the enamel. Tek gets to the danger spots immediately, and it's twice as thorough.

Tek
(or TEK JUNIOR FOR CHILDREN)
Sterilized in sealed container — 6 colours
Also:— Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream. Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.
Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough

COTY
TALC
THE REFRESHING BODY POWDER
ABSORBENT SOOTHING AND DELICATELY SCENTED WITH YOUR FAVOURITE COTY PERFUME
L'AIMANT • L'ORIGAN • LE VERTIGE
Sole Agents for COTY (ENGLAND) LTD., in India—M. G. Shahani & Co.,

QUALITY • PRECISION • FINISH
The Standard of every Humber
Every Beeston-Humber cycle has to pass the most rigid tests. Quality of materials, workmanship of the utmost precision, a finish that defies the elements have set a standard of cycle perfection that is unapproached. The Duplex front fork is an exclusive feature—it ensures extra strength and resiliency.

Agents:
V. B. KUSUMGAR & Co., Ltd.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
BEESTON HUMBER
GUARANTEED FOR EVER

Ban On Books Lifted

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited:—

(1) "Sput Vivechan" (i.e. Miscellaneous Discussions) printed at the Gangadhar Govind Gondhalekar's Bharat Bhushan Press, Poona, and published by Sahankar Bapuji Muzumdar.

(2) "Swadeshi Chalwal Natak" (i.e. Swadeshi Agitation Drama written by Ismail Yusuf (alias Babaji) Bhaldar and printed at the Shri Venkateshwar Press, Kolhapur.

(3) "Rashtriya Padyavali Prabhat Pherich Gan, Bhag 1, i.e.," or "A Series of national songs (songs for the morning Round) Part I" printed by A. J. Avde at the New Manohar Printing Press, Bombay, and published by Shrikant D. Palekar at Bombay.

(4) "Rashtriya Padyavali—Prabhat Pherichin Ganin (3)" or "A Series of National Songs—Songs for Morning Rounds, Part III" printed and published by P. B Pathak at the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Bombay.

(5) Rashtriya Padyavali-Prabhat Pherichin Ganin 4" or "A series of National Songs—Songs for the Morning Rounds, Part 4" printed and published by P. B. Pathak at the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Bombay.

VIOLENT ANTI-KHOT SPEECHES

Warning To I. L. P. Workers In Kolaba

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Feb. 8.

On some Khots in Kolaba District having submitted solemn affidavits to the Collector of Kolaba alleging "violent, intemperate and inflammatory language against Khots, landholders and moneylanders" in their speeches, in connection with the Independent Labour Party's propaganda, made by Mr. A. V. Chitre, M.L.A. N. N. Patil, ex-M.L.C. and Mr. S. G. Tipnis, the Collector called for official report of the speeches and called these gentlemen also, to let them have their say in the matter.

Messrs. Chitre, Tipnis and Patil did admit that they believed in the opposition between the interests of the peasants and cultivators on the one hand and landholders and moneylenders on the other and said that in their speeches. They submitted their explanation in writing.

It is gathered that action under section 153 I.P.C. is contemplated against speeches and writings in the Press which attempted to put class against class and community against community, if the warning given in the statement of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, the other day, goes unheeded.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' DEMANDS

Deputation Waits On Mrs. Hansa Mehta

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation a deputation consisting of Professor D. R. Gadgil (Leader), Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. A. L. Mazumdar, Miss K. Khandvala, and Mr. C. A. Christie (Secretary) waited on Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble the Minister of Education on Monday the 6th February in her office at the Secretariat.

Some of the resolutions passed at the last Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Surat were placed before her. The Deputationists specially urged the early introduction of the Provident Fund Scheme in Secondary Schools and they were assured that the Scheme was nearly complete and would in all probability be introduced in June, 1939. The Scheme would be made compulsory in all Aided and Recognised Schools.

The deputation also urged that Government should reconsider their decision regarding levying of fees from teachers under Training at Bombay and Belgaum, but Mrs. H. Mehta pointed out that as fees were charged in other Training and Professional Colleges, there was no reason why fees should not be charged here. However, considering the special unfavourable conditions under which teachers worked, she promised to consider the granting of more liberal freeships.

In regard to the question of admission of under graduates to the Physical Training College, Government have already taken action and had issued a circular that specially qualified Under Graduates teachers may be allowed to join the Institution.

Regarding the request for a special representation of teachers on the University Senate, the matter would be considered along with other items when the University Act would be amended in a short time.

The deputation put before Mrs. Hansa Mehta a draft of the Teachers' Registration Scheme as approved by the Council of the Federation and requested her to introduce necessary legislation. She replied that the general idea of the institution of the Register, was already accepted by the Prime Minister, but she asked the deputationists to submit to Government, at an early date a more detailed scheme laying down the functions, privileges and other details of the Scheme so that it may be useful for the purpose of introducing a bill in the July Session of the Legislative Assembly.

The deputation warmly thanked Mrs. Hansa Mehta for granting the interview.

ART OF D. K. BARMA

Exhibition Of Pictures In Bombay

BY D. G. V.

The exhibition of paintings by Mr. D. K. Barma at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute is a nice display of a few but well selected pictures. Fresco-painting is the speciality of Mr. Barma and some of the finest frescoes in the New India House in London and the library of the Calcutta University stand to his credit. Photographs of these frescoes are also on view.

Refinement of executive technique, beautiful finish and extreme delicacy in rendering minute details especially of foliage are the outstanding qualities of the art of Mr. Barma.

No. 26 "Green Shadow" has a beautiful composition and clean and bold drawing. No. 17 "Dreamer's dream" has appropriate expression and colour-scheme consonant with the subject. The charm of No. 2 'A damp day' centres round the tree which has been executed with delicacy and precision. No. 16 "Birth of Buddha" shows pleasant grouping of figures but the scheme of drapery ought to have been consistent with the conception of the theme. No. 21 "A Temple Dancer" has graceful posing of the figure, a fine flow of drapery and harmony of colours but the bent leg needs better proportion.

No. 6 "A lonely Maiden" is a novel subject skilfully handled and is remarkable for its colour-scheme. No. 27 "Dancing Krishna in Basant Rasa Lila" shows minute decorative details carefully attended to, but would have been more charming with lively expression and balanced posing of Krishna. No. 5 "After the first Shower" represents a beautiful pattern suitable for mural decoration though the vertical trunks of trees need more vitality. No. 24 "Enchantment" is a delightful picture having freshness of nature; the artist has rendered the minute details or foliage with extreme care and neatness and has not failed to relieve the monotony of green.

The exhibition will remain open till Monday next. Admission is free.

STIFFER MEASURES ON DRY DAY

All Avenues Of Tapping Available Sources Closed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Today is a "dry" day. All the liquor shops in the city were closed. This time the "thirsty" people will be disappointed if they sought for their daily "allowance" in the suburbs.

The liquor shop at Bandra near the Railway station is closed so also is the one situated at Kurla to which during "dry" days many people used to resort.

Mr. P. A. Reporter, Excise Superintendent, with his staff went round the city to see that there was no breach of prohibition laws. special arrangements are made on the railway stations and Mahim Causeway to prevent traffic in liquor these two days.

GOVT.'s ATTITUDE TOWARDS U. T. C. CRITICISED

Allahabad University Vice-Chancellor's Speech

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Severe criticism of the Govt. of India's policy towards Allahabad University Training Corps was uttered by Mr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the University at the prize-giving function.

He stated that policy of the authorities had not been such as to encourage the University training corps. They had not been allowed, despite several representations, to have junior division of training corps.

Mr. Jha further complained there was no direct recruitment to the Army from U T. C in India whereas in England quite fair proportion of officers in British Army was recruited direct from the U. T. C.

In India, he added, membership of U. T. C had no value in recruitment to army.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN GOA

Congress Committee's Appeal

The Secretary, Goa Congress Committee, Bombay, writes:—

Life and conditions in Goa, are worse than in any of the most backward feudal States in India. Nature has blessed Goa with a salubrious climate and ample natural resources to enable its inhabitants to lead a happy and prosperous life. But man-made laws and institutions have reduced the honest and hardworking people of Goa to abject poverty. Without trade and industry worth the name, without the elementary human rights of citizenship, with an expensive, top-heavy militarist, feudal administration, with anachronic social institutions and with ignorance and superstition reigning all over the land the large majority of the people of Goa are in this 20th century leading a life a little better than that of medieaval serfs.

In recent years owing to economic causes and a reaction to what is happening in India, a conspicuousness of their human rights is growing amongst the Goans and a demand for popular government and better economic conditions is being voiced. Scenting danger in this awakening of the people and in their desire for political freedom and economic betterment the Government in Goa, aided by all the reactionary elements in the territory, are seeking to crush them. But repression cannot kill a people's movement, though in order to succeed it is necessary to organize the movement properly and to link it up with the wider national movement of the Indian people.

The Goans, as a class, have so far held themselves aloof from the national movement developing under the banner of the Congress. This has led to their isolation from the Indian people and has facilitated their repression by the authorities in Goa. It is high time that this indifference and isolation are ended and an active link is forged between the civic aspirations of the Goans and the Congress movement in the country. A large number of Goans arresiding in Bombay and constitute and advanced section of the people of Goa. It is proper, therefore, that the first effort in this direction should be made in Bombay.

In view of these considerations the Goa Congress Committee has been formed at 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay with the aims and objects. It is confidently expected that the Goans in Bombay will join the Committee in large numbers and enable it to open a new chapter in the struggle of the people of Goa for political liberation and social emancipation.

GOA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the Goa Congress Committee, Bombay, writes:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Goa Congress Committee, satisfaction was expressed at the hearty response made by Goans from all over India to the appeal of the Committee for general enrolment of membership.

Since its formation the Goa Congress Committee has been very busy enrolling members and its undaunted efforts will in no way relax in building up a powerful political organisation capable of rousing every Goan to political consciousness and achieving freedom.

Goans, like other Indians, have happily realised that the good of the people is incompatible with foreign domination and that no progress is at present possible either economically or culturally without political freedom.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

In recent period Czechoslovakia has been exhibiting, all things considered, very courageously and extremely keenly, a reserve to extreme forms associated with totalitarian systems and a great care to maintain and develop an independent national life. not abandoning lightly regard to popular sentiments and civil liberties. It is strongly hoped, though there is also much concern in circles. to maintain this halt, while advancing to meet Germany in the period in regard to various matters. In the economic sphere care is resolutely retained to preserve the industrial character of the country and uphold well business contacts with foreign and oversea markets. The returns of foreign trade for the last quarter of 1938 just published well support these expectations. Despite considerably heavy coal imports, made necessary in combination with recent territorial alterations, Czechoslovakia's foreign trade for the last quarter of 1938 closed with an active balance of 222 million Czechoslovak Crowns. Exports specially of iron goods, machinery, textiles and leather articles revealed a very satisfactory course. The last member of the French Military Mission left Prague this week marking the end of a period of close political association with France. Germany's attention is now greatly directed, though perhaps less is heard about it, on strengthening a position in relation to Rumania. Bucharest and Belgrade are to-day anxious watchers of cross-currents released from outside at play.

Scheme For Yoga Colony

(From A Correspondent)

There is in Bombay, in his quiet retreat opposite Tilak Statue, Chowpatty, a Yogi standing on one leg. At the same time, you are curious to know why he is doing this 'Tapas', this penance, how he is doing it and how long he has been doing it.

These are legitimate questions and to answer these one must go back to some, 20 years from now. For it was in 1918 that the gentleman referred to started an institute. The institute is called the Yoga Institute, and the founder's name is Shri Yogendra. The object with which he did it was not to advance the name of his well-known guru Paramahamsa Madhavadasaji, but to popularise Yoga in a manner that had not been attempted before—viz. on a scientific basis.

That Yoga had a higher purpose and that it could, if followed in a rational manner, confer on its devotees untold benefits, was demonstrated by Shri Yogendra in a manner which highbrows the world over appreciated and lowbrows could understand, of course if they cared to. The Yoga Institutes which he opened have helped to serve the purpose for which they were started and disseminated authentic knowledge on the subject.

But Shri Yogendra recognises that more can be done and in fact ought to be done, and to secure this on a firm footing, he requires room, more room than he has at his command. This foundation is absolutely necessary for the real, substantial, scientific Yoga work he is doing. Now, will those who are interested in supporting his revival of scientific Yoga come forward and help his cause?

It is simple for any one to extend help to Shri Yogendra's scheme, because it is a popular scheme; the more people help, the stronger will be the popular character of his Institute. The plans he has drawn up for widening the scope of Yoga in India, as detailed in a volume just published, include the establishment of a Yoga colony, with a Yoga College and hostel, a sanitarium combing the advantages of an Ashram with treatment based on a scientific and modernized study of Yoga, a retreat for the enlightened, an academical research department, a scientific research section and a central Yoga library.

The budget is in the neighbourhood of ten lakhs of rupees.

A History Of The Congress

I have newly received from Messrs. Allen and Unwin a complimentary copy of their recent publication on India:—"The Rise and Growth of the Congress". By C. F. Andrews and Girija Mookerjee, 7sh. 6d. The volume, as its title suggests, is an account of the development of the Congress. The authors in the opening chapters deal with the forces that led to the founding of an All-India organization representing a new national consciousness and will. In the following chapters the rise of this organization is traced, broadly indicating the conditions and march of events that slowly effected the growth of the Congress and ultimately were to bring about a radical alteration in its stand and outlook. Such an alteration came out with the Nagpur Congress and the opening of the Non-Co-operation Movement with an account of which the book closes. The volume is pleasantly written, gives a connected history of the rise of the Congress without the reader being burdened with too many details and supplies a good background for the study and understanding of the Indian question. "The Rise and Growth of the Congress" is a valuable and useful addition to contemporary political literature on India. The publication of books of this type is a manifestation of India's struggle for freedom gaining in strength and significance. The authors have expressed the intention of bringing out a second volume treating the history of the Congress from the Nagpur session to present day. It is to be hoped that they will complete this task for which the present or first volume makes out a good case and affirms an excellent competency, before long.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN YARN PRICES

Difficult To Dispose Off Holdings

Bombay, Feb. 8.

The yarn market has continued to remain quiet but steady throughout the whole past week. There have been very narrow fluctuations in prices especially in Indian yarns where the prices have remained practically unchanged with a quiet undertone at the close. Offtake in the local market continues to remain very limited and dealers and consumers find it very difficult to dispose off their holdings even if they reduce their prices to some extent. Demand from consuming centres is yet not satisfactory. Reports from the North are somewhat favourable but the prices offered in many cases are too much low to admit of any important business. As regards the South, prices have remained rather unchanged but the offtake continues to remain very small. In C.P. U.P. and Calcutta markets enquiries have slightly improved but no business of importance has been reported. Rangoon is once again affected by communal troubles and reports from that important market are rather disquieting. Cotton market is very quiet with an uncertain tendency at the close. In such circumstances, it is no wonder that the prices of yarns do not show any improvement so far. The future tendency is distinctly uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS:

No Manchester business is possible owing to comparatively much higher prices and also due to continued keen competition from Japanese, Shanghai and Indian yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Market has remained rather dull and featureless during the whole past week. Prices have remained unchanged with a slightly weak undertone at the close. Some scarcity is rather felt in 2/60s, and 2/80s partly due to unwillingness of the stockists to sell at or below parity and particularly due to higher prices received from Japanese Spinners. Some slight improvement therefore has been possible in these yarns. As regards other yarns prices have shown a rather easy tendency during the week. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has been much smaller probably due to uncertainty regarding the future course of the market. Japanese spinners on the other hand have raised prices to some extent owing to higher costs as a result of the Link System. Fresh forward business with Japan is very limited and prices in the near future are not likely to show any important fluctuations.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is no change in Official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. Increased demand for cheap grade Italian yarns has continued further and dealers and consumers in almost all important consuming centres have been showing more and more inclination to make further purchases of these yarns both in Bright as well as in Dull Lustred qualities. As regards superior grades offtake continues to remain very limited as mills are reported to have got sufficient stocks at present. In case of Japanese yarns prices have remained unchanged with steady undertone. Fresh forward business with Japan is very small probably due to very irregular quotations from Spinners. The future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been very satisfactory during the week. In case of 20 1/2s, and 10 1/2s, volume of business is steadily expanding. The important feature during the week is a large turnover in Mercerised yarns for near and distant deliveries. The local mills have not yet made any sales of importance owing to disparity between the prices required by sellers and buyers. Cotton market continues very quiet and this has naturally affected very unfavourably the prices of all kinds of yarns. The future outlook is yet not hopeful.

PRESPECTS FOR IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR

Further Rise In Prices

Bombay, Feb. 8.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review, during the earlier part of the week, local market for Java sugar remained dull and depressed with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. During the latter part of the week market however showed reactionary feeling and there was further sharp set back in prices of about 2 annas and about 4 annas in distant positions due to further reduction of 35 cents in "Nivas" limit, following reduction of 50 cents during the last week of January. This drastic reduction of 85 points in the "Nivas" limit naturally caused feeling of nervousness amongst holders, resulting in heavy long liquidation which was absorbed mostly by the speculators and outsiders as prices of Indian sugar have advanced a good deal and Java sugar is found to be cheaper in comparison. Owing to recent reduction in Java, there was good demand for Java sugar for all shipments and it is understood that good business was place in Java by the importers on the basis of Rs. 5-3-6 to Rs. 5-10-0 per cwt. There were further offerings from Java Exporters on about the same basis but business was not possible as already good business is done during the last few days and buyers prefer to wait and watch fresh developments. At the close there was slightly better feeling in the market owing to improvement in London Terminal but tone was uncertain.

INDIAN SUGAR

Market for Indian sugars remained firm with a further advance of 2 to 3 annas per maund due to small stocks and prices in Cawnpore being much higher. Most of the holdings in the Indian sugars have been resold in Cawnpore and Calcutta and replaced by gradual purchases of the Deccan sugars. General opinion amongst merchants is that looking to the present high prices of Indian sugars and the fact that Indian sugar will not be sufficient to meet requirements during the present season there is bound to be room for imports for fairly big quantities. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1000 tons and stocks at about 1600 tons as against 1500 and 4500 at the same time last year. During the week, the Syndicate released further quota of about 20 lacs of bags being the production up to the end of January 1939, but this has had no adverse effect on the market but on the contrary, prices were higher again.

FOREIGN SUGARS.

There was an alround decline of 1 1/2 points on New York Terminal market while on the London Terminal market there was a decline of 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4d in March, May and August positions respectively. Java market was reported active and good business was done by the Java Export Houses at the last "Nivas" limit of 5.80 cents and a part of this was sold by them for India and the East. According to the reports after the total reduction of 85 points during the last fortnight, "Nivas" increased limit by 15 cents probably as a set off against reduction in the freight of about 4 shillings by the Conference. Tendency was rather uncertain.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There was some activity in Karachi market for foreign sugars and importers were sellers of the B Refined and American sugars but so far, no important sales are made. In Calcutta, there was no interest in foreign imports so far. As regards Indian Sugar, there is not much activity but general opinion was that prices will rule higher. Prevailing opinion amongst dealers is that uncertain conditions will continue until the Budget announcement by the end of February.

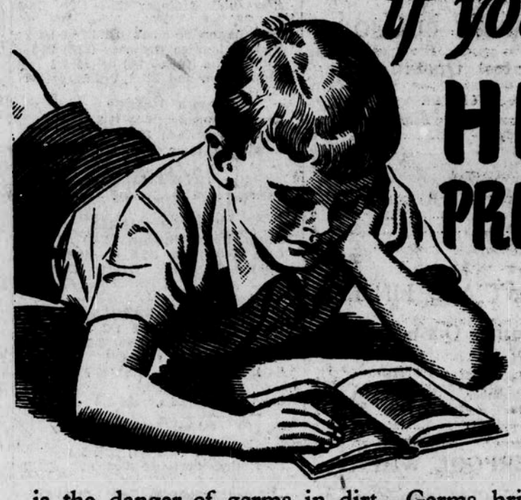
GENERAL.

Tendency of the market is uncertain at the moment but general opinion is that present prices of Java sugar discount most of the bearish factors and prices will gradually improve unless there is fresh competition of the Continental and other sugars. Of course until the Budget announcement uncertain conditions are likely to prevail on the possible action by the Government to alter the Excise and the Import Duties.

LIFE AT STAKE!

You would run for your life from a deadly cobra, BUT...

You run grave risks if you neglect HEALTH PRECAUTIONS



You are careful about dangers you can see. Yet there are some you are unable to see which are an even greater menace. One of these is the danger of germs in dirt. Germs bring disease! Antiseptic Lifebuoy lather gets rid of all the dirt and the germs that go with it. It is a sure guard for your children against disease. But be certain you get genuine Lifebuoy.

LIFEBUOY SOAP protects health

Now in the NEW carton containing two handy size tablets.

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY

H-L 460/1-288 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Oils And Industrials Active

BEAR COVERING IN SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

NEW YORK COTTON

After a steady opening, the market encountered some pressure in nears while distants kept fairly steady. Developments in Washington are keenly awaited.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The chief attraction was Industrials which ruled firm and active. Oils, too remained firm. Other sections were subjected to profit-taking.

The undertone continues satisfactory.

LONDON EXCHANGES

The Cross Rate improved slightly on scattered enquiry.

Franc continued steady with small variations.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb 9

Previous closing	7.80
To-day's opening	7.79
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	7.71
Difference	—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb 9

Previous closing	4.77
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.71
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 151-8
July August	Rs. 153-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 9

The New York cotton opened steady with nears encountering some liquidation and switching while distants kept steady on the probability of mandatory loan, otherwise operations were restricted pending developments in Washington.

The trading in July began at 7.79 i.e. one point lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation while later some further liquidation and outside selling appeared with the rate easing to 7.76.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 9

Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 152/10. After going up a little to Rs. 152-14, the market closed at Rs. 152-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.44/8.43) 8.38/8.38
May (8.12/8.11) 8.06/8.04
July (7.83/7.83) 7.79/7.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 9

American March (4.79) 4.74
American May (4.74) 4.70
Egyptian March (6.60) 6.62
Egyptian May (6.75) 6.67

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 9

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-11
Indian Pekoe (1-6) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£23 1/8 buyers) £24 3/8 paid and value
Dunlop February (£26 3/4) £27 1/2
Lightning February (£24 3/4) £25 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7 11/16 paid and buyers
Forward April June (7 13/16 paid and sellers) 7 3/4 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (12 15/16 sellers) 12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

Tin (£213 3/4 buyers; £214 1/4 barely steady) £215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Very steady
Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 1/4 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £48 1/4 to £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 9

General Motors (dol 47 1/8) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 3/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 59 1/8) do. 59 3/4
U S Steel Preference (do) unquoted) dol 146

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 9

Previous closing	4.68 5/8
To-day's opening	4.68 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 9

Previous closing	4.68.59
To-day's opening	4.68.62
To-day's closing	4.68.78

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 9

Previous closing	176.96
To-day's opening	177.00
To-day's closing	177.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 9

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.62 and then improved on scattered enquiry with movements otherwise quiet.

Franc opened at 177.00 and continued very steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.221) 13.223
New York on Bombay (35.05) 35.04
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4.
London on Milan (89.07) 89.07.
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4) £7-8-3 1/2
Silver (20 1/8d.) 20 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 9

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India bought. Bear covering. Buyers satisfied."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 9

Spot	(20 1/8d.) 20 1/4d.+1/8
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 7/8d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 9

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4) £7-8-3 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Feb 9

Silver ready	52 6 0
Silver Fagan	52 4 0
Silver Chaiter	52 2 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 9
Gold Fagan	37 1 6
Gold Chaiter	37 2 6
Sovereign	23 12 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 9

Wheat May	3 10 6
Wheat September	3 10 0
Linseed May	3 6 3
Linseed September	5 8 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 9

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July quoting at 53 5/8d. The market was steady following better North American cables but subsequently quietened down in the absence of further support.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/4. Prices after being steady gave way under scattered local selling and liquidation following easiness abroad with the rate declining to 0.67 3/4.

Liverpool Wheat Closing Quotations

London, Feb 9

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 55 1/2d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 9

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 96/13 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, Feb. 1, £88
Thursday, February 2, £88 1/2
Friday, February 3, £88 1/4
Monday, February 6, £88 1/4
Tuesday, February 7, £88
Wednesday, February 8, £88

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 9
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/2) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£99 1/4) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 7/8) £102 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 3/8) £70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/4) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108) £108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 5/8) £117 3/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 9

London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged securities was quietly steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at £88 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (56-7 1/2) 56-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-6) 32-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-4 1/2) 61-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 3/4) £22
Dunlop Rubber (24) 24
Unilever Ordinary (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£41 1/2) £41 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-7 1/2) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 133-9
P and C. S N. Company Deferred (21-6) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (90-3) 90-3
Bredfords Dyes (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-6) 34-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-4 1/2) 25-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-9
Internickles (dol 55 1/8) dol 55 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£12) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-0) 49-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £14
East Rand Proprietors (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (71-3) 73-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (85-7 1/2) 86-3
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9 28-9.
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (88-9) 81-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (5-6) 6-3
Shell Transport (82-6) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35 3/4) £36 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 1/2) £26 3/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £118 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£70 1/2) £70 1/2

BRIGHTER ATMOSPHERE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edgeds Better

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Feb 9

On the Stock Exchange, the brighter atmosphere was seen owing to belief that European situation improved and caused general advance in prices during the earlier part of the day. Subsequently, the profit-taking reduced gains in many sections, apart from Giltedged securities which closed at best levels. Oils were in forefront with Mexican and Canadian Eagles active on optimism regarding expropriation settlement.

Foreign stocks were generally better and Indians being slightly lower. Industrials ruled steady to firm.

Among commodities Jute continued strong on bear-covering, scarcity of sellers and rumours from Calcutta Government that order for further three hundred million sandbags is pending.

Wall Street opened very quiet.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes And Speculatives Quiet

CALCUTTA, Feb 9

Jutes ruled somewhat quieter to-day in sympathy with weaker Jute and Hessian markets and only a moderate business was put through. Coals were easier with only a limited trading. Teas were neglected. Speculative issues ruled quiet but steady. Government securities kept quiet,

To-day's closing rates:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 96/12; five per cent loan 1945/55 114/13 small odd lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1534; Ditto conty 370; Reserve 111 ex div.

Railway: Kalighat Falta 90/8.

Cotton: Basanti pref 10/6; Dunbar ord 173.

Coals: Bengal 322 small lot; Bengal Nagpur 24; Equitable 34/6 small lot; Satpukuria and Asansol as. 12; Union 27/14.

Jutes: Agaroara 19; Albion 226/8; Anglo India 362 small lots; Auckland 201/8; Bally 205 small lots; ditto pref 136/8; Belvedere 382 small lot; Birla 18/4; Chamodany 172; Chitavalsah 15; Clive 29/1; Craig as. 11; Delta 392/8; Ditto pref 120/8; Empire 28/12; Fort Gloster 518 small lot; Fort William 258; Gourepore 608; Hooghly 52/8 small lot; Howrah 58/5; Hukumchand 7/1; Ditto pref 89/8 small lot; India 331; Kamarhatty 543; Kanknarrah 417/8; Kelvin 508 small lot; Kinnison 619/8; Lansdowne 180; Megna 29/12; National 24/9; New Central 322; Northbrook 38/4; ditto pref 132/8; Nuddea 49; Presidency 4/6; Reliance 66 small lots; Soorah 13/12; Standard 219/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6 c div; Consolidated Tin 6/6, Indian Copper 2/1; Rhodesia Copper 1/8; Bengal Telephone ord 17/10; Indian Iron and Steel 28/11; Indian St Wagon pref 130; Steel Corpn ord 11/3; ditto pref 95; B I Corp ord 2/15; ditto pref 154/8; Calcutta Safe Deposit 8/10 small lot; Indian Wood Products 23/14; Orient Paper ord 7/7; Titaghur Paper 'A' ordy 14; Humayan Property ord 7/12; ditto defd 1/4; Midnapore Zemindary 75 small lot; Assam Saws as. 13; Bengal Timber ord 141; India General Navgn ord 93/8; ditto pref 145; Buland Sugar 11/8 small odd lot; Sapoi Tea 7/8.

Debenture: Six per cent (1937-44-47) Sree Gopal Paper debs 103/8.—A. P.

Weather Report

POONA, Feb 9.

A fresh western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain or snow in North West Frontier Province and scattered showers in North Baluchistan and Kashmir. Miranshah. Parachinar and Srinagar report quarter of an inch each. Isolated light showers are reported from Assam. Minimum temperature was appreciably above normal in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 68.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.4 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.5 degrees 5.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in hours 122 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2140 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs. 3 mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday, the 8th February, 1939.

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb. 8.

Spelter hard (Indian brand)
F.O.B. ..... 11 1/2 to 13 1/2

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd February 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders— Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		80,94,99,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		5,14,000
Sundries		46,14,000
	Rupees	92,63,77,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	38,02,48,000	
Other Authorised Investments	98,93,000	39,01,41,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	10,52,86,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,43,04,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,60,77,000	38,56,67,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		5,14,000
Dead Stock		1,90,28,000
Sundries		54,26,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,06,20,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,49,81,000	12,56,01,000
	Rupees	92,63,77,000

Position Of Scheduled Banks

A press communique states:—

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 3rd February, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		123,49,63,000
(b) In Burma		6,13,00,000
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		103,52,58,000
(b) In Burma		4,36,80,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India		4,94,36,000
(b) In Burma		53,000
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India		41,000
(b) In Burma		19,16,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India		61,60,000
(b) In Burma		58,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India		33,02,000
(b) In Burma		67,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		10,90,54,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		117,18,32,000
(b) In Burma		4,57,39,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		5,39,90,000
(b) In Burma		33,14,000

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 8.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£74 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£88
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£96 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 7/8
Victory Bonds	£107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£9 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£81 1/2
National Bank of India	£32
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb. paid sellers	10/17/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb. sellers	13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. Feb-Mar. sellers	11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb-Mar. sellers	10/12/6

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Feb. sellers	23/6
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	23/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 8.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 13/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 8.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.59
Paris	176.96
Berlin	11.67 7/8
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 15/16
Amsterdam	8.69 5/8
Brussels	27.71 1/2
Milan	89.09
Berne	20.69 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 9

Volkart Bros ss Hoegh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons, Captain D Arnesen arrived from Basra via Bushire with general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs arrived from London via Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

S D Sethia ss Kronoborg of 3775 reg tons, Captain U F Anderson arrived from Durban with cargo of coal.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Government H T Dunera 5634 reg tons, Captain F Cuffyn sailed for Southampton via Aden and Port Said with military officers and troops.

Anglo Iranians Oil Tanker British Duchess of 3477 reg tons, Captain F J Goodchild sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons, Captain E H Brady sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-2-39.

S S Hakodate Maru (N Y K) for Colombo, Singapore, Shanghai and Japan Ports

S S British Monarch (N Y K) for Colombo, Singapore and Japan Ports.

S S City of Mobile (F F C) for Cochin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and American Ports

S S Caffaro (L T) for Aden, Port Said, Europe and American Ports

S S Bhutan (M M) for Aden, Port Said, Europe and American Ports.

S S Comorin (M M) for Aden, Port Said, Europe and American Ports.

S S Vasna (M M) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Hilda (L T N) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb 9

2 Nagara 3980 Colobo 10-2 L. Edwards.
8 Eldonpark 3299 Colacheal 10-2 J Mackintosh.
11 Baron Newlands 2031 Hull 10-2 L Dreyfus
15 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo 11-2 Volkart Bros.
17 British Duchess 3477 Abadan 9-2 Anglo I Oil
6 City of Christchurch 3758 Karachi 16-2 K Nixon.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 9-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship.
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
Q Jalaputra 3113 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-2-39 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 11-2-38 K Nixon
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line
Cilicia 17-2-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tenerife 16-2-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Hoegh Merchant 15-2-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
City of Mobile 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 9-2-39 L Triestino
Cortellazo 12-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Bhuatn 13-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 13-2-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 17-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bandra 16-2-39 M M
Vasna 11-2-39 M M
Caffaro 13-2-39 L Triestino

FROM MOULMEIN

Cranfield 15-2-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Garmula 15-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Bri Monarch 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 9-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 16-2-39 M M
Gazana 10-2-39 M M
Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 10-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Tannenfels 10-2-39 L Edwards

FOR HULL

Baron Newlands 10-2-39 L Dreyfus

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 11-2-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Mobile 13-2-39 F F C

FOR TRIESTE

Caffaro 11-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 20-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Cortellezo 13-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 15-2-39 M M
Vasna 16-2-39 M M
Hilda 10-2-39 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-3-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 11-2-39 M M
City of Christchurch 16-2-39 K Nixon
Ehrenfels 9-2-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ehrenfels 7-2-39
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 8-2-39

EXPORTS

S S Commorin for London: 18 cases bristles The National City Bank of New York.

S S Caffaro for Genoa: 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Marseilles: 1333 bags teelseed Ralli Bros.

For Venice: 550 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Piracus: 4691 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 1358 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Christchurch for Liverpool: 54 bales wool raw Charles Lister; 2617 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 2267 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta.

For Dunkirk: 35 bales goat hair H. E. Dossa.

For Antwerp: 53 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 41 bales art silk waste Sapt T Products (India).

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 1120 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 700 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Glasgow: 700 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

SS Bhutan for London: 27 bales cotton rags P N Jani; 78 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste; 18 bales sheep skin tanned F Janmohomed.

For Hull: 3518 bags linseed Rolli Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokohama: 110 tons scrap steel Ali Bros.

For Kobe: 210 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhoosain; 360 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Shanghai: 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 500 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 600 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 230 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S British Monarch for Osaka: 100 bags scrap aluminium P Mathradas; 500 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe: 360 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal and Son; 260 tons old iron scrap A Popatlal and Son; 100 bales cotton raw K Vishram and Sons; 300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 300 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 200 bales cotton raw M S Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents; 1800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Nagasaki: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Nirpura Agents M Mackenzie from London: 4825 pkgs tyres and tubes; 251 cases gin; 200 reels coir washers; 100 bags farina starch; 45 nongs unpacked motor cars; 114 pkgs auto parts; 179 cases glucose D; 100 cases cond milk; 50 cases olive oil; 100 bags glue; 40 cases electrides; 46 drums paint composition; 266 bales old newspaper; 300 p/s disft fluid; 202 cases sausages in tins; 63 bags scrap leather; 110 reels paste board; 80 casks whiting; 63 cases cigarettes; 75 trusses water proof paper; 235 cases dry distemper; 125 bales unread newspaper; 125 cases danish milk; 70 cases bottled lager; 46 cases caustic potash powder; 524 sacks portland cement; 50 cases toilet soap; 500 pieces zinc plates; 115 cases colour; 50 cases ale; 3500 bags refined granniated sugar; 34 cases machinery; 1120 cases beer; 200 cases wine; 58 cases printing ink; 1572 pkgs paint; 221 cases provision jams, confy juice etc; 80 boxes cement water proofing; 1305 drums cement; 250 cases fruit salt; 143 cases medicines; 46 drums lubg oil.

Red Flag Committee Thanks Voters

The Secretary, Red Flag Municipal Elections Committee, has issued the following statement:—

We of the Red Flag Municipal Elections Committee thank the workers and the sympathisers who co-operated in achieving the signal success of all our candidates at the polls. We wish to draw attention to the fact that the candidates set up by our Committee were four in all and not three as reported in the press. They are Messrs R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Jogiekar, S. S. Mirajkar and Mahamed Shahid Nizam Baz.

Effort To Increase Exports Of American Cotton

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE BETWEEN STATE OFFICIALS AND SENATORS

Scattered Selling In Nears Against Purchases Of Distant Positions

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Outside speculative interest was restricted on the New York cotton Exchange on Wednesday where however Bombay buying of new crop absorbed hedging. It is reported that Texas cotton has been booked for Barcelona after Franco occupation.

A cable from Washington States that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary Wallace and the Assistant Secretary for Commerce Mr. Paterson conferred with Senators Smith and Bunkhead on the cotton problem to seek increased exports. No details are thus far available with regard to the results of current discussions.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading, continued mill liquidation of old crop presumably owing to uncertainty regarding legislative outlook. Trade and local buying absorbed offerings. January fertiliser tag sales were slightly higher than last year. The market closed barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 8.44 which was 3 points above the last closing level but owing to absence of any buying this proved to be the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and March declined to 8.38 which was the lowest level. New crop months were steady on Bombay buying. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points for nears but distant deliveries gained 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 3 points Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 8.61c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 4.72 for May. The market was dull with traders inclined to ignore conflicting Washington farm programme proposals. Later on there was local support in response to Bombay and trade calling. Later on there was local liquidation owing to absence of outside demand. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.14d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 10 points up while Uppers gained one point. The Alexandria market was irregular and Sakels futures declined 5 to 10 points while Ashmouni contracts improved 1 to 3 points.

GROWERS' ATTITUDE.

Nevertheless, growers' recommendations to Congress, following a four-day meeting, included the continuance of loans and acreage allotments and increased benefit payments to bring returns up to the parity price, which would cost upwards of 601. 400,000,000, and permit farmers to repossess their loan cotton or to receive a reward for a larger voluntary acreage reduction through payments in kind. Congressmen, in receiving the recommendations, made no commitments; they are still unsympathetic towards processing taxes in spite of Mr. Wallace's espousal of the Co-operatives' proposal to continue acreage allotments on the basis of a national quota of 27,000,000 acres for five years during the liquidation of the loan stocks at an annual rate of 2,000,000 bales, which is still under consideration. Another plan for the sterilisation of the loan stocks for use exclusively for military purposes lacks organised support.

FINAL AGREEMENT.

The general feeling is that final agreement on any programme will be delayed for several months pending Congressional action on more pressing matters. Nevertheless, the seriousness of cotton problems is attracting more general concern in Washington outside the cotton bloc.

Liquidation developed when the market failed to rally beyond the recent high levels, the subsequent declines uncovering stop-loss orders. The outstanding long speculative interest, apart from the Bombay straddle, is considered to be relatively small. Present crop commitments are steadily diminishing owing to the apparent lack of fresh incentives as the loan programme is stabilising values within a narrow range. Spot cotton is meeting with more inquiry from domestic mills, but textiles are quiet as a result of the unwillingness of sellers to accept concessions.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	8.44+03
N. Y. March Lowest (2-45 p.m.)	8.38—03
Liverpool May Highest	4.75+03
Liverpool May Lowest	4.71—01

Messrs. Bisnwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—American Government holding entirely controlling market as do not expect new legislation Washington for some weeks think cotton may be forced slightly higher.

Wheat:—Buy setbacks.

Metals:—Expect improvement consumption.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Foreign and local liquidation nears. Mill and hedge selling distants. Trade bought nears. Foreign buying distants.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "March liquidation. Domestic mills active sellers May July. Foreign buying of new crop months which show upward tendency."

(2) "Looks lower 8 points. Recommend buying May."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 8.

March	8.39—02
May	8.06—04
July	7.80—03
October	7.48+03
December	7.49+04
January	7.51+04
Middling spot	8.99—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 8.

March	8.51—03
May	8.16—03
July	7.91—03
Middling spot	8.61—03

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 8.

11 a.m. Ranges—	
March	8.42/8.42
May	8.06/8.06
July	7.81/7.81
Noon Call—	
March	8.42
May	8.10
July	7.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to The Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

February	4.77+01
March	4.77+01
April	4.75+01
May	4.73+01
June	4.68+01
July	4.63+01
August	4.60+01
September	4.55
October	4.51
November	4.51
December	4.52
January	4.53+01
February	4.54+01
Middling spot	5.14+02
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
March	4.76
May	4.71

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 9.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/13
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945-55	114/11
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	29/8
Bank of India	144/12
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1510
Imperial Bank P.P.	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	396/4
Ambica	258/12
Arun	218/12
Arvind	1300
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2280
Bombay Dyeing	850
Buckingham and Carnatics	197/4
Calico	628/2
Central India	220/10
Century	230/10
Colaba	133/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	460
Gokak	135/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	222/8
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	256/14
Laxmi Cotton	487/8
Malhusudan	200
Marsden	100/10
Morarji	128/12
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	212/8
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	195
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	73/2
Swadeshi	210
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1335
Tata Hydro Ord.	142/13
Tata Power Ord.	1212/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	134/6
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram.	120
Surat Electrics	182/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	308/12
Associated Cements	113/8
Belapur	169/6
Bombay Burma New	147/8
Bombay Burma Old	431/4
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	79
Br. B. Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/15
Dalmia Cement	9/6
Indian Bleaching	120/10
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2
Indian Iron	29/14
Mysore Sugar	28/4
Port Canning	68/4
Premier Construction	61
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/7
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	246/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1090
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	18/6
Howrah	58/3
Hukumchand	7/6
Kamarhatty	541
Kankanarrah	410
Lawrence	400
Reliance	66/10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 153 under scattered short covering. The tone of the market was steady but drastic decline in share market influenced selling in cotton market and prices declined to Rs. 152/8. In view of low prices shorts are inclined to cover sales.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was reported one point down. In the local market there was scattered selling and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 152/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	152	8	0
Broach J/A	154	4	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March	140	2	0
Oomra May	140	10	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March	116	4	0
Bengal May	116	10	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		125	122	119	116
Punjab		125	122	119	116
Rajputana		127	124	121	118
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	
C P No. 1	164	161	158	155	
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	139/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jalna/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4 F.	172/77
Punjab 289F.	200/04
Sindh N.T.	192/99

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	54	31,382	24,317
Central India	2,270	162,017	15,885
Barsi and Nagar	861	45,540	68,104
Hyderabad Gaorani	62	4,082	23,116
Berar	1,195	99,214	139,760
Central Provinces	359	25,489	28,524
Total Oomras	4,801	367,724	299,706
Dholera	1,454	97,066	21,747
N. W. Provinces		1,794	2,065
Rajputana	521	36,128	3,573
Sind Punjab	3,734	231,741	324,239
Broach	3,184	28,271	1,759
Coompta and Dharwar		13,999	9,591
Westerns Northerns	2	17,916	3,137
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		2,196	98,194
Egyptian African and Sudan	48	150,181	181,882
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7		1,170
Total	13,744	949,569	948,013
Arrived by road to 2nd February 1939		179,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 2nd Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,444	113,050	112,873
Japan and China		492,276	215,273
Coast Ports	25	16,525	32,817
Up-country by Rail		122,845	163,251
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		9,384	18,362
Total	3,469	754,080	512,576

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 8-2-39	3288000	6613000
Receipts yesterday 8-2-39	3000	15000
Exports to date 8-2-39	2399000	4144000
Stock at Ports 3-2-39	2775000	3180000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-2-39	3243000	2596000
Stock at Liverpool 3-2-39	1029000	1146000
Visible Supply 3-2-39	7220000	7630000
Quantity in sight 3-2-39	7652000	11257000
Quantity out of sight 3-2-39	6067000	6508000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

GIZA 1—	
Spot	7.18— 1.
March	6.71+10.
May	6.76+10.
Giza No. 2—	
March	6.82+ 3.
May	6.91+ 2.
July	6.97+ 2.
October	7.03+ 5.
November	7.03+ 5.
January	7.01+ 5.
UPPERS	
Spot	5.96+ 4.
March	5.79+ 1.
May	5.85+ 1.
July	5.90+ 1.
October	5.82+ 1.
November	5.82+ 1.
January	5.84+1.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 8.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Feb-Mar. sellers	21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Feb. sellers	23/9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-4. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/8 and London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 176.98. London silver prices for spot remained unchanged at 20 1/8d. but forward quotation was reduced 1/16d. to 19 3/4d. The market was quiet and featureless. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-1-6 and forward was Rs. 52-2-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-6. The local market was quiet with a scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	37	0	9
Maha	37	1	0
Fagan	37	1	6
Fagan Tejimandi	0	3	0
Chaitra	37	2	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	4	9

SILVER

Ready	52	6	0
Maha	52	6	0
Fagan	52	2	6
Fagan Tejimandi	0	11	0
Chaitra	52	0	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	1	0	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 8.

Spot	20 1/8
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 8.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-4

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 8.

Copper	£42 15 0
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 13 9
Tin	£213 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£42-17-6
Electrolytic Copper	£48-8-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-4-0

Tone: Steady.

STOCK BROKER FINED

Disciplinary Action By Authority

It is reported that some business in forward on the Stock Exchange was done at night by a clerk of a leading firm of share brokers. This information was brought to the notice of the Stock Exchange Authority, who being satisfied, is reported to have fined the party Rs. 1,001 and badge of the clerk is confiscated. This disciplinary action on the part of the Stock Exchange authority is greatly welcomed as it will discourage business beyond stipulated time.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 8.

March	£10-10-0.
April	£10-11-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	12	0
Lowest	27	9	0
Closing	27	12	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	9	0
Highest	27	10	0
Lowest	27	8	0
Closing	27	9	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	15	0
Highest	28	15	0
Lowest	28	12	9
Closing	28	14	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	7	9
Highest	21	12	6
Lowest	21	8	6
Closing	21	12	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

March	55 1/2d.
May	56d.
March New	52 1/8d.
May New	53 1/2d.
July New	55d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 8.

May	dol 0.68 1/2.
July	dol 0.68 1/2.
September	dol 0.69 3/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 8.

March	6s. 2 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 8.

May	1.88.
July	1.92.
September	1.94.
November	1.98.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-10-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-10-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-10-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-10-6.
Kesar Rs. 15-11-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-9-0.
Java Spot F 6.05.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 8.

SAKEL—	
March	12.15— 5.
May	12.32—11.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.94—2.
April	10.10+1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/13
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	114/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 9.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284 1/8
Bank's buying D D 283 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.62 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 9th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 13/64 9th inst.
Java/London 8.67 1/4 9th inst.
London/Paris 176.98 8th inst.
London/Belgium 27.71 1/2 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.69 1/2 8th inst
London/Berlin 11.67 7/8 8th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 7/8 8th inst.
London/New York 4.68.59 8th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.69 5/8 8th inst.
London/Italy 89.09 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-4 7th inst.
Gold £7-8-4 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	88
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	97 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
February	98	0	0
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
February	107	0	0
April	107	8	0
June	107	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
February	143	0	0
April	142	0	0
June	142	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
February	222	0	0
April	223	0	0
June	224	0	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Wheat	599 cwts.
Linseed	1,869 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,031 cfts.
Gingellyseed	1,161 cwts.
Poppyseed	20 cwts.
Groundnuts	29,675 cwts.
Castorseed	105 cwts.
Rice	15,231 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,223 cwts.
Cottonseed	16,631 cwts.
Gram	140 cwts.
Joowar	393 cwts.
Maize	72 cwts.
Barley	2,298 cwts.
Bajree	857 cwts.
Indian Sugar	38,160 cwts.

June	10.20+3.	
October	10.05+2.	
GIZA—		
March	11.92—3.	
May	12.20+1.	
July	12.36+2.	
November	12.47+3.	

Panic On Stock Exchange

PRICE STRUCTURE COLLAPSES LIKE CARDS

Drastic Decline In Speculative Counters

BOMBAY: FEB. 9.

It was a panicky day on the local Stock Exchange to-day and although the International Financial barometer, namely, the Wall-Street Market was fairly firm yesterday with U. S. Steel shares closing dollars 1-1|2 up and Anaconda Copper shares gained dol. 3|4. The local Market not only failed to sustain the price structure, but it collapsed under extensive selling pressure.

There was no direct unfavourable development to justify the drastic decline in Tata Steel shares, but as usual there were several rumours which were responsible for the havoc.

It was said that the likely split in the Congress ranks would unfavourably affect the industrial outlook. Others said that the further reduction in prices of Tata products was inevitable, particularly corrugated sheets and iron bars. There was report of Calcutta selling and the market was left without any support.

Whatever may be the reasons behind the general decline, it appears that the drastic decline registered during the last month, has created some nervousness among Operators and the stability of the market was threatened. It may be said that those Bulls who played an important part in the last rise, are now the principal sellers and those who were long, were forced to liquidate their holdings on an unwilling market. There being no support sales were pressed irrespective of price consideration and confidence in the ability of the market is threatened. Naturally the rapid and extensive decline has resulted in huge losses to Bulls, and it is not easy to meet large obligations.

In the present state all economic factors have no place and the market is adjusting its speculative situation. Last year new reforms were introduced to minimise risks and to develop stable markets, but the experience is quite reverse. The market kept on indulging in reckless speculation, which is the main drawback and without adoption of strict margin system, it is impossible to avoid panics. The recommendation of the Morison Committee was definite on this point, but neither the Government nor the Stock Exchange has realised the great motive behind the recommendation.

In response to better Wall-Street advices, the market opened steady at a rise of Rs. 10 in Tata Steel Dfds. at Rs. 1,175 and the whole structure collapsed to Rs. 1,110 like a pack of cards. Attempts were made to harden prices, but with no success and prices once again declined to Rs. 1,085 and finally steadied at Rs. 1,090.

This drastic fall was not without effect on other Sections where sound investment holdings were liquidated with heavy declines.

The confidence is thoroughly impaired and the market was greatly unsettled and Operators were puzzled.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb 9.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
200 BOMBAY DYING	852	8
100 CENTURY	231	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	221	0
100 COLABA	134	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100 Finlay	110	
100 GOKAK	136	
1,000 Hindustan	1,705	
100 Indore	4[illegible]	
100 Khatau	10[illegible]	
100 KOHINOOR	25[illegible]	
150 Laxmi	48[illegible]	
250 Madras United	3[illegible]	
100 Morarji	12[illegible]	
250 Model	5[illegible]	
50 MYSORE	8	
200 NEW GREAT	21[illegible]	
100 Osmanshahi	4[illegible]	
100 PHOENIX	22[illegible]	
25 Sassoon Silk	70	0
1,000 Sholapur	322[illegible]	
50 SIMPLEX	73	8
100 SWADESHI	210	8
100 Swan	103	3
500 Vishnu	1,187	8
1,000 Westerns	86[illegible]	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	115	0
25-50 Central	32	14
500 Imperial	1510	0
125-500 Imp Conty.	366	14
50-100 India	144	12
100 Reserve Bank	111	4
5 Unions	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	113	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	12	13
20 Mercantile	52	8
15-100 New India	34	4
200 Oriental	4,200	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	133	2
1,000 ANDHRA	1335	0
10 Ajmer	11	14
50 Bombay Tram	120	0
50 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	174	0
100 TATA HYDRO	143	0
1000 TATA POWERS	1212	8
RAILWAYS		
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	957	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	741	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5	15
8sh. Indian Copper	2	0 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	28	14
10 Shivrajpur	41	0
70 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,090	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD	246	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	309	0
10 Air Services	9	4
60 BELAPUR SUGAR	169	8
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep	840	0
150 BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125 B. BURMA	432	0
50 BOMBAY Conty.	145	0
8sh. B. Petrol	3-8-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	0
100 In. BLEACHING	121	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	380	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	66	8
20 Premier Con.	61	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Bombay Dyeing (860) 862 855 850 853 850 852/8
Century (233/8) 234 231 230 231
Central India (224/8) 224 221 221/8 220 221
Kohinoor (258/8) 259 256 258 257
New Great (214/8) 214 212/8
Simplex (74) 74 73/8
Swadeshi (213) 213 211 210/8
Associated Cement (114) 114/4 113/8 114 113/8
Andhra (1345) 1340 1335
Tram. Ord. (120/8) 119/12 120
Tata Hydro (145) 145
Tata Power (1227/8) 1227 1222 1215 1217 1205 1210
T. Steel Defd. (1165) 1180 1160 1142 1145 1105 1122 1115 1120 1100 1085 1090 1080 1092 1090
T. Steel Ord. (260) 262 261 257 253 254 251 252 246 247 246
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/4) 155/4 155 154/8
Bellapur (172) 172 173 168 169/8
B. Steam (214) 213
B. Burma (435) 438 434 428 432 430 433 432

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Common	13
Electric Bond Common	12
United Corporation	3
American Telephone and Tel.	157 3/4
Western Union Telg	21 1/4
New York Central	18 3/4
Amrex Corporation	24 1/4
Texas Corporation	44 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 5/8
National Distillers	26
Lockheed	31
Montgomery Ward	50
Douglas Aircraft	71
American Radiator	16
Liggette Meyer's 'B'	106
National Dairy	14
Guaranty Trust	252
United States Steel	60 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	69
Crucible Steel	39
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	87
Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	21
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Anaconda Copper	29 3/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	52
Chrysler Motor	76
General Motor	48 1/8
General Electric	41 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	16
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Socony	12 5/8
Chase National Bank	31
National City Bank	24 1/4

Turnover 600,000 shares. Expect higher opening on Thursday followed by irregular market. General motors has declared a dividend of 75 cents for the last quarter. General motors sold in January 152,746 units.

15 Scindia	17	7
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	8
PREFERENCE		
5 1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1.495	0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558	12
6½ p.c Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6 p. c Tata Steel 1st	200	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154	8
7 p.c Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3|4 p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
3½ p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

CONSULT
POWELLS
for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, TRUSSES, BELTS & FOR ALL KINDS OF DEFORMITIES
N. POWELL & Co. Ltd.,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10 AND 20-TOLA
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939

Mahatma Warns Princes

Doctrine Of Kicks And Kisses Will Lead Nowhere

SPIRITED REJOINDER TO CRITICS

Charges Against Resident And Jaipur Prime Minister

"Doctrine of kicks and kisses will lead the princes nowhere.

"I connect the Resident with organised goondaism in Kathiawar States."

"I am not guilty of violence of language when correctly characterise actions."

IN SPIRITED REJOINDER TO THE CRITICS OF HIS RECENT WRITINGS ON RAJKOT AND JAIPUR, GANDHIJI REFUTES THE CHARGE OF BEING GUILTY OF UNTRUTH AND VIOLENCE AND OFFERS TO PURLISH THE RELEVANT RAJKOT DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF HIS STATEMENT:—

WARDHA, Feb. 9.

"Critics of my recent writings on Rajkot and Jaipur have accused me of being guilty of untruth and violence. I owe them an answer. Such accusations have been made against me before now indeed since my entry into public life. I am happy to be able to say that most of my critics have later been obliged to acknowledge that I had not been guilty of either untruthful or violent language and that my statements were based on my belief in them and made without malice. Even so is the case in the present instance. I am fully aware of my responsibility.

"I know that many of my countrymen put implicit faith in my statements. I have been asked for proofs in support of my statements. I have given them. Sardar Patel has reproduced in his statement on Rajkot the remarks of the Resident reported to have been made by him about the Congress and himself. The memorandum of the conversation between the Resident, Thakore Saheb and the Councillors including Sir Patrick Cadell is in my possession. It is too long to be published but it will be if the occasion requires it.

"GOONDAISM"

"As for organised 'goondaism' the facts have been published. I connect the Resident with it, because he has sent the Agency Police to the State and must be held responsible for the acts of his agents.

"Similarly, the British Prime Minister (of Jaipur) is responsible for everything that is happening in Jaipur. The making of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj a football to be kicked out of Jaipur every time he dares to exercise the right of entering his birthplace is surely worse than unseemly.

"I am not guilty of violence of language when I correctly characterise actions. I would be guilty of violence if I harboured any ill-feeling against the Kathiawar Resident or the Jaipur Prime Minister. For ought I know, they may be most estimable men to meet, but their being estimable does not hold the people of Rajkot or Jaipur. As a votary of Truth and 'Ahimsa' my business is to state the naked truth. My non-violence does not require any gilding of a bitter pill. I must, therefore, plead not guilty to the charge of racial animocity. I cannot succeed in weaning people from the path of violence by hiding or dressing the naked truth.

DUTY OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

"I hope to wean them by telling them and what is more showing by my conduct that it is not only right but profitable to wish well to the wrong doer in spite of his wrongs however grievous these may be. Protection of the Princes is a duty the Paramount Power owes to them but surely it is equally its duty to protect the people living in their jurisdiction. It seems to me that it is also their duty to withhold support from Princes when it is proved that a ruler is guilty of breach of faith with his people as in Rajkot or when it is proved that his people are denied ordinary civil liberty and one of his citizens is driven from pillar to post and practically denied access to courts of justice as in the case of Jaipur.

"The more I think of what is happening in the States in India I see nothing but a dark future for this unhappy land if the Paramount Power remains a helpless witness of the tragedy that is being enacted in the Princes India. For what is happening in Rajkot and Jaipur is but a sample of what is going to happen presently in the other States.

WARNING TO PRINCES.

"The Maharaja of Bikaner was right when he advised concerted action among the Princes. Only His Highness gave the wrong lead. Doctrine of kicks and kisses will lead the Princes nowhere. He has shown bitterness for strife. The people of the States may not be able to take concerted action as the Princes can but the latter will not be able to treat the people from the States other than their own or those from British India as foreigners. There is sufficient awakening among the people of the States to withstand the pressure even from concerted unity among the Princes."—United Press.

QUIT ORDER ON WORKERS

Tales Of Repression From Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 9.

Two more workers have been served with orders last night to quit the Civil Station limit. One Jatashanker Mehta a local Youth Leaguer and the President of the Students' Union and the other Narandas Vithaldas, fourth "Dictator," famous for Chabootra Satyagraha.

Shanker (photographer) and Ismail Hirani also have received notices.

Rajkot citizens in the Civil Station are under strict surveillance of the Agency secret police. Houses are under constant watch. Deportation orders have created a feeling of indignation among the public.

Further steps are expected to be taken.

A young volunteer arrested day before yesterday and whose ear was badly boxed in jungle has incurred deafness.

Nathawani To Seek Sardar's Advice

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

Valaji Thakersi Nathawani, a well-known Kathiawar worker of Rajkot on whom the Agency Resident has served notice banning him from re-entering the limits of the State or 'Sadar' has arrived here this morning to seek the advice from Sardar Patel who is to come here on February 11. This is the first time that he Resident has issued notice on a State worker. This notice according to several State workers clearly shows the intervention of the Agency in State struggle.

Mr. Nathawani will acquaint the Rajkot situation with Sardar Patel.

Interviewed, Mr. Nathawani said repression is going on in Rajkot, specially in the villages but the people are determined to fight to the finish.

The authorities have determined to stop propaganda against the State, and are arresting outsiders indiscriminately.

It is reliably understood that a new line of action will be drafted soon with the advice of Sardar Patel.

SECTION 144 IN KOLHAPUR

Ban On Meetings And Processions For One Month

SANGLI, Feb. 9.

News is received here that the Kolhapur District Magistrate has promulgated order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code for one month forbidding meetings and processions of a political nature during the period.

The notification says that meetings and processions are likely to cause a breach of public peace.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Ludhiana On February 15, 16 and 17

LUDHIANA, Feb. 9

The dates of the All-India States People's Conference have now been fixed as February 15, 16 and 17. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the President-elect. The delegates fee with lodging charges has been fixed at Rs. 2 with extra boarding charges.

The Punjab Provincial Students' Conference will be held at Ludhiana on February 17 and 18. Dr. Ashraf has been elected to preside over it. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit will inaugurate the conference.

RAJKOT DAY IN MADRAS

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

"Rajkot Day" was observed by the Gujarati community in the city yesterday. Sunday was to be observed as the Rajkot day. The Gujarati Mandal had appealed to the Gujarati residents of Madras to observe Hartal and protest against the repressive measures adopted by the State Authorities. All the Gujarati shops in the city were closed yesterday.

In the morning a huge procession started from Lalita Bhavan, China Bazar, led by Mr. Hemchand K. Shaw, President of the Gujarati Mandal and Mr. Kapurchand B. Parekh and terminated in a big meeting over which Mr. Ramnath Goenka presided.

Mr. Mohanlal moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Gujarati residents of the city of Madras supports the movement for Responsible Government in the Native States of India and particularly in Rajkot and Jaipur and unequivocally condemns the breach of the treaty terms by the authorities of the Rajkot State at the instance of the British Resident and appeals to all concerned to help the people engaged in the grim struggle for Responsible Government."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

TWO RAIDERS KILLED

Frontier Villagers Put Up Stiff Resistance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

There has been a recrudescence of hostile activity during the past few days in Waziristan according to a communique issued to-day.

A Madda Khel lashkar with two guns collected in the neighbourhood of Datta Khel, and on the night of the 5th-6th February, 15 shells were fired at the fort from gun positions some 800 yards distant, two shells penetrating the fort wall.

It was a bright moonlight night and an aeroplane from Miranshah took action against the hostiles at 2-45 a.m. since then the lashkar has been quiescent but it is believed to be still in Beung.

There have been several instances of the sniping of troops and of camps, and the cutting of telephone lines. Private lorries have been fired upon between Bannu and Mir Ali, and one lorry was looted four miles from tank on the Manzai Road.

On the night of the 3rd-4th February a small gang attempted to raid the village of Shamshi Khel some nine miles south-east of Bannu. The villagers put up a stout resistance, killing two of the raiders and wounding one. The dead men have been identified as local Ahmadzai wazirs of the neighbouring village of Ghoriwala. —A. P.

BAN ON WOMEN'S SEVA SANGH

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 9.

Under orders from Fateh Mahmudkhan, Police Commissioner, Lakhubhai Kapurchand Mehta, Karbhari Vadia State asked organisers to vacate Women's Industrial Classes from his premises which they reluctantly but immediately did.

The Seva Sangha which has organised the classes has been declared unlawful.

Story Of Gross Misrule In Rajkot

Jamnadas Gandhi's Statement On Current Affairs

BOMBAY, February 9.

Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi, ex-principal of the Rajkot National School and one of the seven whose names were proposed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the Committee to be appointed for the purpose of drafting a constitution for Rajkot State has issued the following statement:—

"Rajkot is in the grip of an unprecedented crisis. It is difficult to foresee all that this crisis may mean to India but as one closely in touch with the public life of Rajkot and deeply interested in the success of the righteous struggle of the people I owe it to the general public to make certain issues clear. The struggle on which the attention of the country as a whole is focused is not an artificial one. It is most important to bear in mind that the State has been suffering from gross misrule for the past several years.

UNFORTUNATE THAKORE

The tale of misrule is a long one. Rajkot by itself is a small State. Its population is 80,000 of which about 5 per cent are Muslims. Its annual revenue is Rs. 10,00,000. The State owes its prominence to the noble and striking personality of the late father of the present ruler and to the fact that, being centrally situated, it is the headquarters of the British Resident of the Western India States. The finances of Rajkot have been in a bad way for some time and constitute one of the major scandals of the present situation. The Thakore Saheb has been most unfortunate in his advisers. Corruption to an appalling degree has sapped the meagre resources of this State with the result that bankruptcy now stares it in the face. The agricultural populace is to-day on the verge of starvation and it would be no exaggeration to say that its welfare has been totally ignored. Taxation has increased.

REVENUE COLLECTION SCANDAL

Another scandal was the policy of selling, trading and revenue collecting monopolies. These were abolished under the pressure of the last Satyagraha movement but are now showing signs of revival. The Ruler himself takes no interest in the affairs of the State and the influence of his principal advisers has been chiefly instrumental in creating Rajkot's misrule. But it is interesting to note that whereas the Agency has felt called upon to take the most lively interest in the present conflict it had no apparent contribution to make during the course of Rajkot's long history of mis-government.

BRUTAL POLICE METHODS

It must be clearly understood that far from having been inspired from outside the demand for responsible government in Rajkot is as spontaneous as it is justified and has come as the result of popular patience having been thoroughly exhausted. The people's capacity to suffer has been demonstrated and is being once more subjected to the most severe test. There can be no doubt that right will triumph. Reports of police excesses have been denied. As one being in the closest touch with the day to day progress of the struggle I wish emphatically to assert that brutal methods are being employed by the police to break the fine spirit of the brave satyagrahi volunteers and of the Rajkot public. The report that batches of volunteers are hustled into motor vans, taken several miles outside Rajkot and there under cover of darkness severely thrashed and left to wend their way back on foot is perfectly true. Methods of frightfulness are employed in the villages.

FLOWER OF KATHIAWAD

This way of handling the flower of Rajkot and Kathiawad for the sin of being true sons of the soil has caused resentment among all classes of the people. There are cases of beating for the sake of it and sufficient to cause grievous hurt and even result fatally. Unless the authorities change their methods there should be no surprise if these inhuman beatings lead even to death. Reports of third degree methods of torture have also reached my ears but I consider it profitless to discuss them here beyond saying that anything is possible under present circumstances. Underlings, unrestrained by any motive higher than that of official favours, bound to exceed limits.

UNHOLY WAR

This is what is actually happening. But the responsibility must rest on the shoulders of those, who have assumed initial responsibility of supporting the breach of a solemn pact. Rajkot will continue to suffer and young men will continue to come forward and cheerfully submit to tortures of the flesh. But I have thought it proper to emphasise that the State is waging an unholy war on a long-suffering people now moved to perfectly non-violent and legitimate action.

REPRESSION INTENSIFIED

As I left Rajkot on the 6th morning I can say nothing about the happenings since then, though I might add in fairness that, according to reports from Rajkot, while repression is intensified incidents of violent beatings do not appear to have occurred. But from my personal knowledge I know instances despite denials, inhuman assaults on volunteers have occurred right up to the 5th of this month.

A CALLOUS REGIME

It may be news to many that under the aegis of the late Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj, Rajkot had the opportunity of receiving a grounding in responsibility through a Legislative Assembly called the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha. This experiment which held great promise for the future, was throttled by the callous regime which followed the death of the late ruler. Rajkot has a body of well-trained and able public workers and a public life rich with the fruits of unofficial effort.

If the strong public demand for responsible government is being resisted it is certainly not for lack of men prepared and qualified to shoulder the responsibilities of administration.—A.P.

It was later stated that two people were killed and several injured aboard "Bison".—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

FIRES DON'T START OF THEMSELVES, DONAVAN --- AND BOTH THOSE BURNED HOUSES FACED THE SEA!
IS THAT WHY WE'RE TAKING OUT A BOAT!
I'M JUST WONDERING IF THE CAUSE OF THOSE FIRES MIGHT NOT BE OUT HERE!
IT'S A SILLY LOOKIN' GADGET, NOW THAT I INSPECT IT!
I SEE YOU'RE DUBIOUS OF ITS WORTH. PERHAPS A DEMONSTRATION WILL CONVINCE YOU....
HALE! TRAIN THE GUN ON THAT CRAFT OUT THERE!
11-9
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by R. K. PRABHU, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.